

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

79

LIBRARY
JAN 24 1927

Seed Guide

Catalog

for SPRING
1926



NORTHERN GROWN SEED

Aberdeen Seed Co.
Aberdeen, So. Dakota

TERMS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR ORDERING

Our terms are cash with each order. Money may be sent at our risk by Draft, Post Office Money Order, or Registered Letter. We acknowledge freight orders as soon as received, and the same are filled and shipped as promptly as possible. Bill of lading for every freight shipment is mailed when shipment is made. Small orders to go by mail or express are, as a rule, sent out at once without special acknowledgment. Please use order sheet found in catalogue in making out your order, and retain a copy.

We Usually Ship by Freight unless otherwise instructed. We have four railroads here at Aberdeen—C. M. & St. P., C. & N. W., Great Northern and M. & St. L.

Customers Pay Freight or Express on all goods unless they are offered postpaid.

No Charge for Packing or Packages. Everything will be securely packed and labeled and delivered free at the freight depot, express or postoffice, without extra charge for packages or bags.

Prepaid Stations. If there is no agent at your railroad station the freight has to be prepaid, and in such cases we must request you to send money with your order to cover the amount.

Order Early. Do this for two reasons. We can give your order more careful and prompt attention if received before we get into the rush of the spring shipping, and second, our assortment is complete early in the season and your order will not be held while we write for permission to substitute for varieties that may be out.

Change of Address. If you have changed or intend to change your address, please let us know, and we will change it on our books, so you will receive our catalog at your new post-office.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY

As this catalog will go into the hands of many who have never dealt with us, we kindly ask for a trial order from you, which shall have our best attention. As to our standing, we refer you to the postmaster, Dakota Farmer, or any bank in Aberdeen.

PARCEL POST RATES

Applicable to seeds, bulbs, plants and merchandise (except poisons, which cannot be sent by mail).

Parcel Post rates are fixed according to zones, the greater the distance the higher the rate. Your postmaster will tell you the Parcel Post zone in which your postoffice is located, measuring from Aberdeen, S. D.

PARCEL POST RATES: The zone rates are as follows:

First and Second Zones (up to 150 miles from Aberdeen), 7c for the first pound and 1 cent each additional pound.

Third Zone (151 to 300 miles from Aberdeen), 8c for the first pound; 2c for each additional pound.

Fourth Zone (301 to 600 miles from Aberdeen), 9c for the first pound; 4c for each additional pound.

Fifth Zone (601 to 1,000 miles from Aberdeen), 10c for the first pound; 6c for each additional pound.

Sixth Zone (1,001 to 1,400 miles from Aberdeen), 11c for the first pound; 8c for each additional pound.

Seventh Zone (1,401 to 1,800 miles from Aberdeen), 13c for the first pound; 10c for each additional pound.

Eighth Zone (over 1,800 miles from Aberdeen), 14c for each pound.

Parcel post package must not exceed 70 pounds in weight for the first two zones, and 50 pounds for the other zones.

Parcels of seeds, bulbs, and plants weighing 8 ounces or less are mailable at the rate of 1c for every two ounces, regardless of distance; if weight is more than 8 ounces the pound rates apply.

SEED WARRANTY

Most of the failures with seeds are entirely beyond our control and they render it impossible for us to guarantee success, and, therefore, we want it plainly understood that while we exercise great care to have all seeds, plants and bulbs pure and reliable, and also true to name, we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter, of any goods which we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. No officer, agent or employee of this company is authorized to make any warranty whatsoever. If the purchaser does not accept the seeds, bulbs or plants on these conditions, notify us at once and we will give instructions for disposition of same, and the money that has been paid for same to us will be promptly refunded. It is to our interest, however, to have everything of the highest quality obtainable, and we would not furnish seeds of doubtful quality for several times the price that we receive for them, as it would injure us more than it would the purchaser. However, we have so much confidence in our seeds that we hereby agree to refill any order for vegetable or flower seeds free of charge, should they prove otherwise than as represented in our catalog. No responsible seed firm can possibly give any further guaranty than this.



SELECTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR 1926

Every year we carefully revise our list of seeds, add a number of new sorts and discard all inferior varieties. Our selection will be found to contain everything really desirable and our stock is of the highest possible quality.

ARTICHOKES

Seeds are sown in April, in rows 2 feet apart, covered $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. Seedlings should be thinned out to stand 6 to 8 inches apart in the row and cultivated like any other vegetable. Grown from seeds, sown outdoors, the plants will not bear globes until the following year.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE—A member of the thistle family whose edible flower heads make a most delicious dish either eaten raw or as a salad. Pkg., 5c; oz., 60c. Postpaid.

ASPARAGUS

Seeds are sown as early in the spring as garden can be made, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, dropping 1 seed to every $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and covering them about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. One ounce to 100 foot row. Seedlings generally appear within 3 weeks. When 6 inches high they should be thinned out to stand 6 inches apart in the row.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—This variety cannot be surpassed for tenderness. The shoots remain white as long as they are fit for use without any artificial blanching. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—Very large variety of excellent quality. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

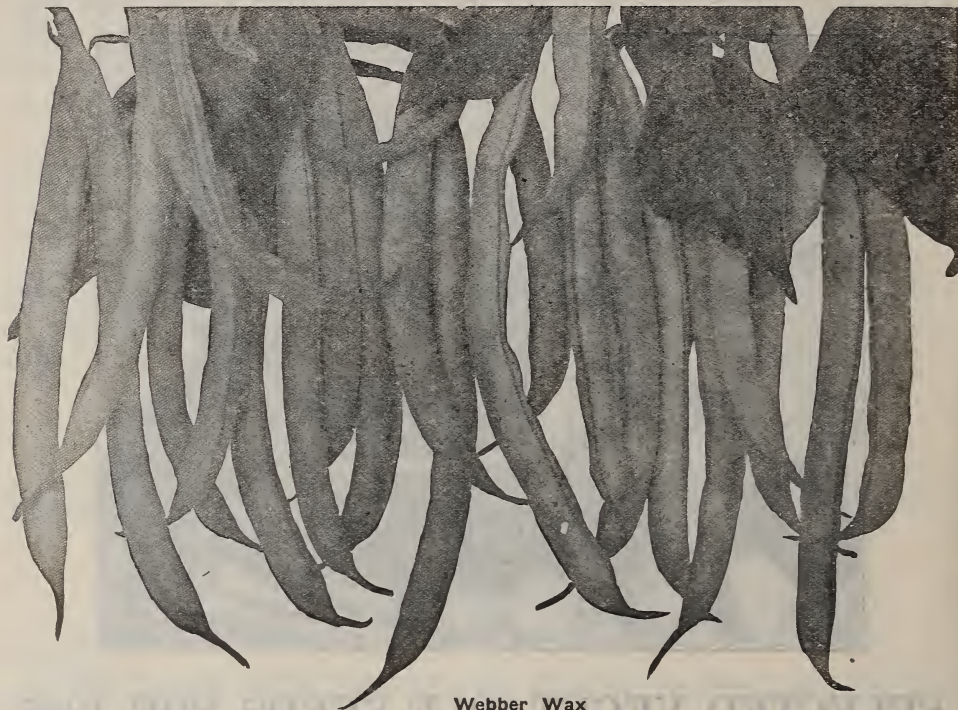
Brussels Sprouts

A vegetable resembling the cabbage, for winter use.

IMPROVED DWARF—Very productive, growing $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.



Conover's Colossal



Webber Wax

BEANS

Inoculate This
Seed With
NITRAGIN

2 lbs. to 100 feet in drill, or 150 hills; 120 lbs. to the acre, in drills. 1 lb. is a little more than a pint. 2 lbs. is a little more than a quart.

Beans require a light friable soil with plenty of moisture. In the garden, the soil should be made mellow and rich, and kept so. All pole varieties should be provided with poles as a trellis on which to climb. For garden crop, a succession of sowing can be made from the first week in May until the middle of June. Sow in rows 18 to 24 inches apart and cover from 1 to 2 inches deep, but not more. Keep the pods picked and the vines well watered and the beans will continue bearing much longer than if allowed to dry up. Hoe the rows occasionally. For farm crop, plant about 25 pounds per acre in rows 36 inches apart. Heavy clay or adobe soils are not suitable for beans.

Dwarf or Bush

Wax or Yellow Podded Beans

CURRIE'S RUST PROOF BLACK WAX—One of the earliest yielding beans with golden yellow pods about 5 inches long. Very prolific. Pkg., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 30c. Postpaid.

WEBBER WAX—Unquestionably one of the best wax podded beans ever introduced. It is a market gardener's bean, having originated in the market gardening section of Chicago. The vine is strong, holding the pods well up. The pods are of an exceed-

ingly bright yellow color, handsomer in this respect than any other wax bean; in shape they resemble Wardwell's Wax but are rounder and more meaty. The color of the seed is yellow. Pkg., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 35c. Postpaid.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX (Rust Proof)—The standard wax bean for years. The pods are large, slightly flattened, brittle, quite stringless when young, and of golden wax color. It is very tender, of fine flavor, and is unexcelled as a shell bean for winter use. Very prolific. Pkg., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 30c. Postpaid.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—Especially desirable for market gardeners and home use on account of the extremely long flat cream-colored pods. Maturing a little later than the Golden Wax. Pkg., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 30c. Postpaid.

DAVIS KIDNEY WAX—We personally recommend this as one of the very best beans on the market. It is especially desirable as a canning bean on account of the whiteness of the bean, also the pod, which grows about 6 inches long. Another feature of this bean is that it will thrive where other beans fail. Why not send us a trial order? Pkg., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 30c. Postpaid.

Field Beans

CHOICE NAVY—Our Navy beans are absolutely clean, as we buy none but hand-picked seed. Small white oval beans with green pod. Very desirable for baking. Pkg., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 20c. Postpaid.

BEANS

Dwarf Green Podded Beans

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD—This famous snap bean is the finest of all green-pod bush beans in existence. The plants are medium large, of somewhat spreading growth, with dark green foliage and always of strictly bush form. The pods are medium in length, slightly curved, and are so thick, even when still quite young, as to be double barreled. The color of the pods is a rich dark green of attractive appearance.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod is enormously productive and combines this feature with hardiness and extreme earliness. It is a bean of handsome appearance that will sell readily on any market. The quality of Burpee's Stringless Green-Pod is truly superb. The pods, even when fully grown, are meaty and juicy, lacking the faintest signs of any strings. They are tender and brittle, of very fine texture and delicate flavor. When cooked, the pods retain a good green color. The seeds are dark brown. Pkg., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 30c. Postpaid.

LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS—This is a truly pedigreed sort of bean that will bear its handsome, 7-inch pods regularly within 60 days after seeds were sown and will continue to bear for 6 weeks thereafter. Pkg., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 30c. Postpaid.

Pole or Running Varieties

KENTUCKY WONDER—Is the most popular and most prolific, considering size of pods and number of pods per plant. Pods 7 to 9 inches long and exceptionally stringless when young. Pkg., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 25c. Postpaid.

LAZY WIFE—Very prolific, bearing great clusters of medium-sized pods that are perfectly stringless while young. The dry bean is about twice the size of the Navy, this



Kentucky Wonder

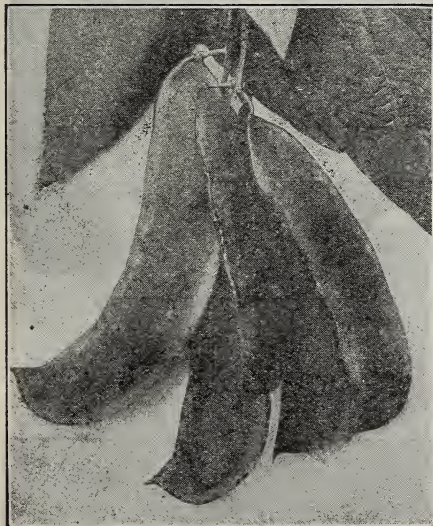
making it an elegant variety for winter use. Pkg., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 25c. Postpaid.

LARGE WHITE POLE LIMA—Particular care must be taken in planting these seeds "eye down." Half the failures in not getting a good stand of young plants are due to the disregard of this important point. This variety is a very heavy yielder with pods 5½ inches long. No garden is complete without a few Lima beans. Pkg., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 30c. Postpaid.

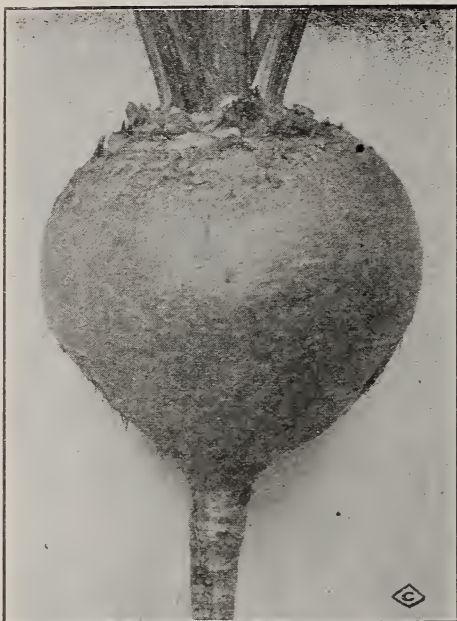
Dwarf or Bush Lima Varieties

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA—This is the standard and most widely grown variety in cultivation today, bearing large quantities of pods with four beans each, in 85 days from the date seed was sown. The bush grows about 2 feet high, thus occupying less space and requiring less labor and attention than the Pole varieties. Pkg., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 35c. Postpaid.

NEW WONDER BUSH LIMA—Bush growing about 20 inches high, bearing from 50 to 150 pods. Pods closer to the ground than most varieties of bean. Very heavy yielder. Pkg., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 35c. Postpaid.



Burpee's Bush Lima



Eclipse Beet

GARDEN BEETS

CULTURE—Sow the seed one inch deep as early in the spring as ground can be worked, and for succession, every two weeks after up to the first of July, in drills twelve to fourteen inches apart, and when well up thin to from four to six inches. The young plants removed in thinning are excellent cooked in the same manner as spinach. Take up the roots in October and store in cellar like potatoes. Covered with sand they will keep in nice, tender condition for winter use.

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds are required for an acre.

ECLIPSE—This is as early as the Egyptian, but is more desirable owing to its globe shape, smoothness and regularity. It has a small firm top, is very sweet, fine and of dark red color. Pkg., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c. Postpaid.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—We personally recommend this variety of beet. It is considered the greatest market variety in the country. The tops are small, roots very uniform in size, turnip shaped and deep red color. They are ready for market in about 40 days. Do not fail to include a few of these beets in your order. Pkg., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c. Postpaid.

DETROIT DARK RED—The roots are globular or ovoid. They are smooth and have but little tops. The skin is blood-red and the flesh dark red zoned with a lighter shade. The flesh is tender and the flavor decidedly sweet. A popular favorite for canning because of its extra deep dark red color. Pkg., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c. Postpaid.

**Buy Seed in Bulk—
The Better Way**

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—This variety is one of the leading varieties for canning. The roots are dark red globe shaped, very tender and sweet. For winter storage it is advisable to let the roots grow somewhat larger than 2 inches. Pkg., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c. Postpaid.

CRIMSON GLOBE (45 days)—Of fine shape, with a smooth and attractive dark red skin and small tap root. The interior is a rich deep crimson and fine grained in texture. Pkg., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 65c. Postpaid.

SWISS CHARD OR SPINACH BEET

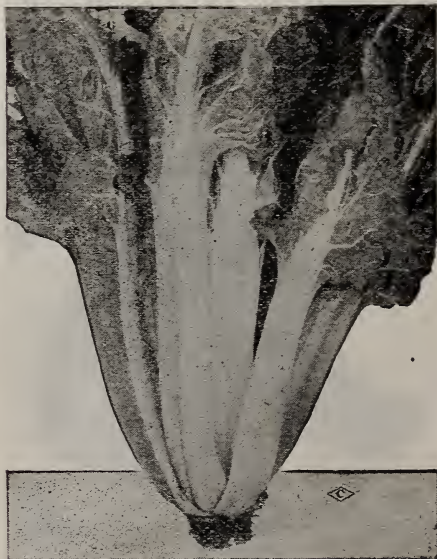
Grows 2 to 2½ feet high, producing very broad stalks similar to rhubarb. These are used for greens the same as spinach and will yield a continuous crop from June to winter. Pkg., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 85c. Postpaid.

BEET—SUGAR AND MANGELS

KLEIN WANZLEBEN—18 tons of sugar made from 100 tons of this beet; one of the largest. Pkg., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ½ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c. Postpaid.

GOLDEN TANKARD—A golden fleshed mangel, roots half yard long and very large. Pkg., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ½ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c. Postpaid.

MAMMOTH LONG RED—Long smooth roots of large size. Pkg., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; ½ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c. Postpaid.



Swiss Chard

CAULIFLOWER

Seeds resemble the cabbage and are sown like them, plants transplanted in a similar manner. Clean and thorough cultivation is absolutely essential to success with this vegetable. Hoe close to the plants. When heads begin to form draw some of the leaves across to prevent the sun from discoloring or scorching them.

EARLY DWARF ERFURT—For a good solid head this variety has no superior. If thoroughly cultivated it will give the highest yield and be ready for market earlier than any other variety. Pkg., 15c; 1 oz., \$2.00. Postpaid.

EARLY SNOWBALL—Very early, and one of the surest to head. If seed is sown March 1st, large-sized heads will be produced early in June. Its dwarf habit of growth renders it one of the best for forcing under glass. Valuable for late planting also. Pkg., 15c; 1 oz., \$2.25. Postpaid.

DROUGHT RESISTING—Especially adapted to dry locations, where it will produce large, solid heads when all other sorts would fail. To secure the best heads the soil must be rich and thoroughly cultivated. Pkg., 15c; oz., \$2.25. Postpaid.

Cauliflower Plants, see page 25.

CABBAGE

CULTURE—Sown indoors or in the garden they should be sown rather thinly and be covered about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. For extra early crops seeds are sown under glass, in either hotbed or cold frame, in rows 4 inches apart. Plenty of ventilation is needed at all times to prevent plants from becoming spindly. Cabbages must be transplanted in order to do well.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—This extra early, conical-shaped head cabbage is the best early, for planting in the United States. Earliness and hard heading in this variety are most important to growers. This is a most remarkable variety, particularly adapted to the wants of market gardeners. It heads evenly from the latter part of June to the beginning of July. It is erect in growth and has cone-shaped heads. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.10. Postpaid.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT—A well-known and popular early variety, but matures a little later than the Early Wakefield. The heads are large, solid and hard even in summer, decidedly conical, with bright glossy green leaves. This is a sure heading variety, valuable not only for early use, but also for winter cabbage. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.10. Postpaid.



Early Snowball

EARLY SUMMER (New York)—The heads are round and flattened. A very popular variety for early market; in season it follows right after "Jersey Wakefield." The heads are of fair size, very compact and solid, the quality is good, it has large outer leaves, has an attractive appearance, being tinged with a peculiar shade of blue. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.10. Postpaid.

DANISH BALLHEAD—Favorite for Winter Market. This winter variety is especially desired on account of its great solidity and its keeping qualities. It is now one of the most largely grown varieties for the winter market in this country. The heads weigh more than other sorts of equal size. They are round as a ball, solid, fine grained, with few outside leaves; crisp, tender and sweet, and unsurpassed for boiling, slaw, sauerkraut, etc. This variety has been selected and perfected for over fifty years by the Danish gardeners, who prize it so highly that they grow it almost exclusively for Winter cabbage and annually export large quantities of



Copenhagen Market



Copenhagen Market

lt. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.10. Postpaid.

SUREHEAD—Surehead is a most popular strain of the favorite Flat Dutch type of cabbage. The heads are very large, round, flattened at the top, remarkably uniform; extra hard, fine in texture, and weighs 10 to 15 pounds each. An excellent shipping as well as a first-class keeping variety. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.10. Postpaid.

ALL SEASONS—Heads very large, almost round, very hard and solid and flat on top. This variety will remain longer in the field without bursting than any other cabbage. True to its name, "All Seasons," it is just as good for winter as for summer use. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.10. Postpaid.

ROCK RED—The leading characteristics of this type is the deep, purplish red color of its foliage. This color extends through the entire head although the ribs and heart when cut, are white with a reddish tinge. It makes a very delicious slaw being both attractive in appearance and delicious in flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.10. Postpaid.

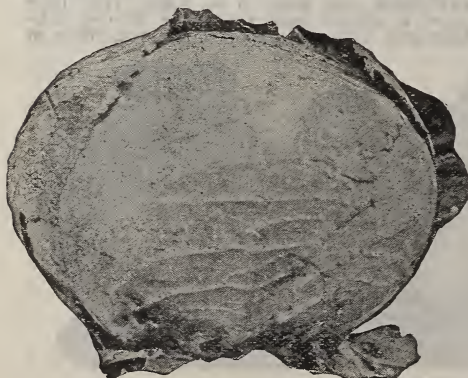
COPENHAGEN MARKET—An early variety, which will be very popular with market gardeners. It is the finest large, round-headed, early Cabbage in cultivation. The heads average about ten pounds each in weight, are hard and solid with small core. The quality is extra fine and sweet. It matures as early as the Wakefields and will yield more to the acre in weight. It is a short stemmed variety, the heads nearly resting on the ground. The leaves are light green, rather small, saucer-shaped and tightly folded, making it possible to set them close together in the field. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

LATE FLAT DUTCH—Perhaps the most widely known of all cabbages because it thrives most anywhere. The head is large, broad and flat and is an excellent keeper. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.10. Postpaid.

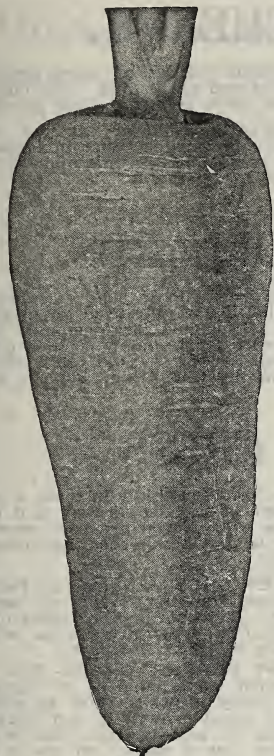
Celery or Chinese Cabbage

PE TSAI—A most delicious variety of cabbage used widely as a salad vegetable. The heads are very tender, resembling white Lettuce. The leaves blanch such a creamy white that it makes a very palatable dish cooked like asparagus. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

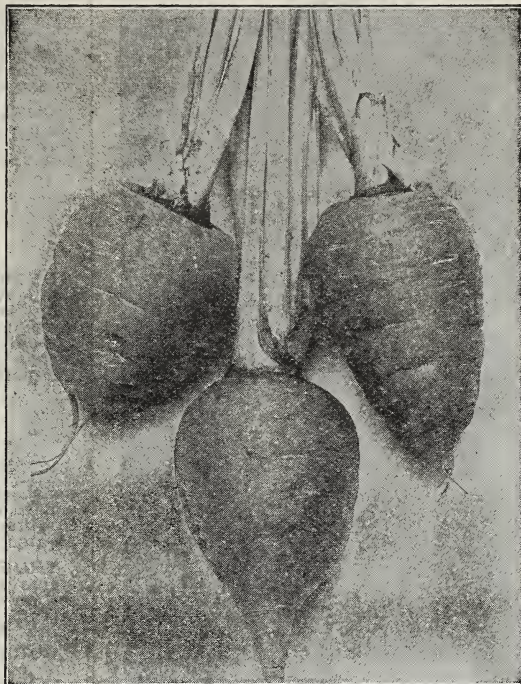
Cabbage Plants. See Page 23.



Surehead



Danvers



Chantenay

CARROTS

CULTURE—The carrot, whether used raw, fried, boiled or stewed, used alone or combined with other vegetables or meat is not surpassed in nutritious healthfulness by any vegetables catalogued. Plant carrots in the latitude of Chicago from the time the soil can be worked in the spring till July, in one to two foot rows for hand cultivation or in thirty inch rows where a horse drawn tool is used. Use one ounce of seed to one hundred feet of row, three to four pounds to the acre, covering one-half inch deep and later thin to a four inch stand. To cultivate the rows at an early date, sow radish seed which germinates slowly. Do not overlook the value of this crop as a stock food.

DANVERS, HALF LONG—Does well in any kind of soil and is a strong grower under all climatic conditions and always of good color and flavor. Seeds should be sown from early spring up to the middle of June, as the roots require 120 days to reach full size. Well developed roots average 6 to 8 inches long by two to two and a half in diameter, tapering to a blunt point. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 80c. Postpaid.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE CARROT—The roots are uniform in size and form, smooth, and free from small rootlets, penetrating the soil very deeply. Of gradually tapering shape, holding their thickness well throughout the length; rich deep orange coloring. It is a good keeper, of fine quality for winter use, and extensively grown for stock feeding on account of yielding enormous crops. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 80c. Postpaid.

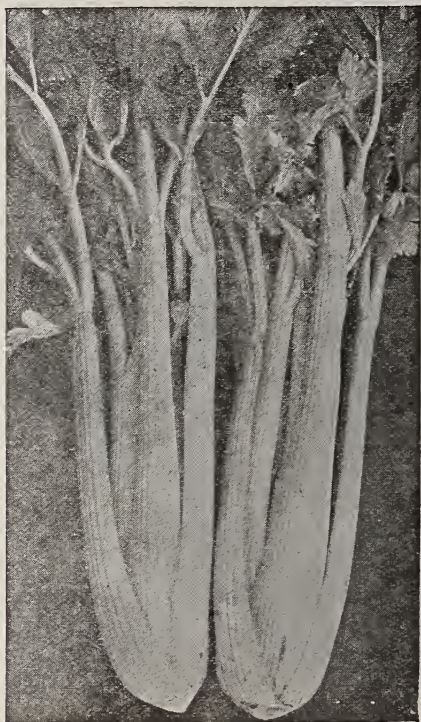
OXHEART CARROT—The shortest and sweetest carrot on the market, about 5 inches long, often attaining a weight of 2 pounds. This variety has yielded as high as 1,200 bushels to the acre. Particularly desirable for hard soil being very easily pulled. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 80c. Postpaid.

CHANTENAY—Tops medium sized; necks small; roots tapering slightly but uniformly stump rooted and smooth; color deep orange-red; flesh very crisp and tender. Although this is a medium early sort, it furnishes roots of usable size as early as any, is a heavy cropper and is undoubtedly one of the best for both the market and private garden, while its great productiveness makes it very desirable as a field sort. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 80c. Postpaid.

Carrots for Stock Feeding

MASTODON—This variety yields more to the acre than any other sort. Very white, solid flesh, extremely sweet. This variety is sure to more than please any one who plants it. Pkg. 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c. Postpaid.

We hope to have the pleasure of serving you in 1926, assuring you good seeds, good service and a full measure of satisfaction.

**Golden Self Blanching**

CELERY

All sorts of celery prefer a rich, deep soil. Sow very thinly in furrows about 3 inches apart, cover lightly and press soil in firm contact with the seeds with the flat side of a board. Cover surface of bed with muslin or paper and water until the soil has become thoroughly saturated. Celery seed is very slow to germinate and should be kept in a steady temperature, like an ordinary living room. As soon as seedlings appear, they must be kept cooler to prevent a spindly growth.

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING—This splendid variety is without doubt the most popular Celery grown. It is a self-blanching sort, for with a little banking or covering, even the outer ribs assume a beautiful golden yellow, while the heart or vine stalks are deliciously tender, brittle and sweet. This variety is being very extensively grown, both for market and private use, not only on account of its ease of culture, but for its superior quality. The hearts are large and solid, blanching a beautiful waxen yellow. It is tender and sweet and free from stringiness; flavor rich. Pkg., 15c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

WHITE PLUME—This celery is valued because the stalks and portions of the inner leaves and heart are white; by simply tying up the stalks and drawing up the soil with the hoe the work of blanching is completed. It is ornamental, tender, crisp and of good flavor and very early. Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c. Postpaid.

Celery Plants, see Page 23.

CHERVIL

A hardy annual worthy of more general use for flavoring and garnishing. The curled variety is even more beautiful than parsley.

CURLED—Greatly superior to the old plain variety, being earlier, more handsome, and having fully as fine perfume and flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c. Postpaid.

COLLARDS

GEORGIA—Forms a loose head of cabbage like leaves which are largely used for greens. May be used as soon as large enough, but are improved with frosts. Sow seed in open ground and when well started, thin to 15 inches apart in the row. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c. Postpaid.

CRESS

CULTURE—Sow very thinly in rows, a foot apart, cover lightly and use as fast as it becomes 6 inches tall. Seeds are best started in pots, early in April and seedlings transplanted in May.

TRUE WATER CRESS—Forms very fleshy stems and leaves but requires very moist soil to do well. If grown on the banks of a stream of water it will thrive year after year. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c. Postpaid.

CURLED OR PEPPER GRASS—This is one of the most appetizing of all Spring salads and it really grows as fast as grass, making a very rapid growth in any garden soil. It grows so rapidly that the home gardener seldom has a chance to use it all before it goes to seed. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c. Postpaid.

CHIVES

Chives are perfectly hardy perennial plants of the onion type. They are grown for the small leaves which come up very early in the Spring and give a mild onion flavor to food in which they are placed. The tops may be cut off as close to the ground as desired. Pkg., 10c; oz., 50c. Postpaid.

CELERIAC or Turnip Rooted Celery

Grown exclusively for its roots, which are turnip shaped, very smooth, tender and marrow-like. The roots are cooked and sliced and eaten with vinegar. They make an excellent salad. Are used for seasoning meats and flavoring soups. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c. Postpaid.

Store Root Crops for Winter Use

A root crop every month in the year will help greatly to reduce the high cost of living.

CORN—Sweet or Sugar

Nothing is gained by planting seeds before both ground and weather have become thoroughly warm. Sweet corn seeds are soft and will quickly rot in cold soil. Never plant one long row of a kind, but plant corn in blocks of several rows side by side. In fairly fertile soil the best method is to sow the corn in rows about 3 inches deep with 2 or 3 feet between the rows.

1 lb. for 100 hills or 150 to 200 feet of drill. 15 lbs. to the acre. 1 lb. is a little more than a pint, 2 lbs. a little more than a quart.

Extra Early Varieties

DO NOT PLANT SWEET CORN TOO DEEP. Plant $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Sweet Corn will rot during cold, wet weather at a greater depth, especially if planted too early. May 20th to June 10th is early enough for the Northwest.

GOLDEN BANTAM—After 15 years of most exhausting tests under widely varying conditions of soil and climate, the nation's critics acclaim "Golden Bantam" as the standard earliest yellow sort of quality by which other kinds should be judged. Ears are just the right size for table use and kernels are deep and very sweet. These are protected by a very heavy husk, thus warding use. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; 1 lb., 30c. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 30c. Postpaid.

EARLY MINNESOTA—A standard early sort of excellent quality, especially desirable where seasons are short. The ears bear 8 to 10 rows of large, white grains. This variety is popular on account of its great productiveness. Excellent for market, home and canning use. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; 1 lb., 30c. Postpaid.

PEEP O'DAY—Is not only one of the earliest Sweet Corn, but is very sweet and immensely productive, stalks producing from 2 to 5 large size ears and being dwarf, about 4 ft. in height admits a close planting. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 30c. Postpaid.

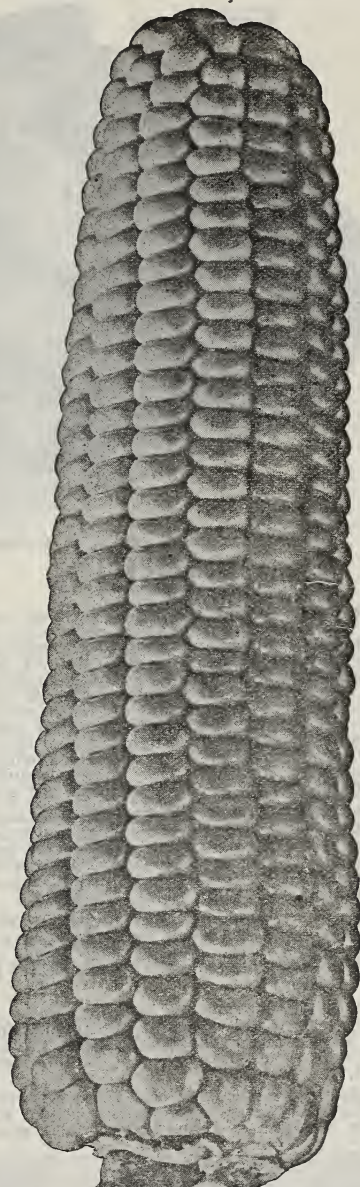
Medium and Late Varieties

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—This variety is more largely planted than any other, and is the general favorite with canners and market gardeners for late use. It is very productive, the ears are of large size, grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary and remains for a long time in an edible condition. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 30c. Postpaid.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—The oldest variety of Sweet Corn in cultivation today. Very long ears with slender kernels from whence it gets its name, "shoe peg." A very popular variety with market gardeners. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 30c. Postpaid.

POP CORN

The seed should be sown in rows 3 feet apart about the time beans can be planted. Always sow more than one row, no matter how short the rows, so that the ears will be properly pollinated. Cover the seed 2 to 3



Stowell's Evergreen

inches deep with fine soil, and thin the plants to stand 10 to 12 inches apart in the row. The ears should be allowed to dry out very thoroughly before popping. 1 ounce will sow 40 feet of row; 4 pounds per acre in hills.

WHITE RICE—This is a most popular variety, bearing 3 or 4 small but attractive ears to a stalk. The pearly-white grains are pointed, resembling rice kernels in shape. They are set closely around a small cob and are protected by a thick and strong husk. The dried kernels pop to large size. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 20c. Postpaid.

Stim-U-planT

Makes a Wonder Garden



Chicago Pickling

CUCUMBERS

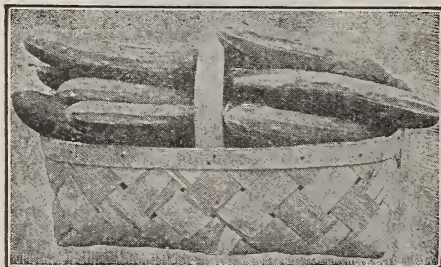
CULTURE—Plant the seed $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way, according to the variety, about corn planting time, allowing 10 seeds to the hill. As soon as the plants commence to run, remove all but 3 or 4 of the most promising ones in each hill. Cultivate frequently as long as the vines will permit. The fruit should be gathered as soon as large enough for use; if it is not, the productiveness of the vines will be permanently injured. One ounce required for 60 hills; two to three pounds per acre.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN—Medium early, spineless sort, uniform in size, extremely hardy. It retains its dark green color until it is ripe. Under favorable conditions it will produce fruits 10 inches long. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.20. Postpaid.

EARLY FRAME—A very prolific variety producing uniform sized, straight fruits of bright green. Considered very good for pickles. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10. Postpaid.

DAVIS PERFECT—An elegant variety for slicing. Perfectly straight, uniform fruits, dark green. An exceptionally good flavored cucumber. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10. Postpaid.

EARLY WHITE SPINE—Vines vigorous, bearing early and abundantly. Fruit uniformly straight and handsome, dark green,



Davis Perfect

with a few white spines. Flesh tender and of excellent flavor. Used extensively for forcing under glass. A universal favorite with the truck gardeners on account of its earliness. Very crisp, excellent flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10. Postpaid.

CHICAGO PICKLING—Grown extensively for pickles alone. Fruits, small, pointed at both ends, covered with spines. Those who relish crisp, tender pickles will be more than pleased with this variety. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10. Postpaid.

EARLY GREEN CLUSTER—A very popular early cucumber, producing its fruit in small clusters near the root of the plant. Average length is about 5 in., skin prickly, flesh white, seedy, tender and well flavored. Very fine for pickling. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.10. Postpaid.

ENDIVE

CULTURE—Endive, or winter lettuce, used as a salad, as greens or garnishing, is usually planted one-fourth inch deep in a seed bed in mid-summer, and when convenient after a month transplanted to stand one foot apart in eighteen-inch rows. When almost grown and about two weeks before ready to use, it is blanched by tying the leaves together with soft cord, or the blanching is by turning a flower pot or tile over each plant, or by blanching with earth, like celery. The blanching removes the green plant's acid taste. The plant may be, but seldom is, used as an early spring crop. Three to five pounds of seed plants an acre.

GREEN CURLED—Is the kind most widely known and grown. Large leaves very finely cut. Very crisp and tender. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c. Postpaid.

WHITE CURLED—The most attractive variety as it requires no extra blanching. Leaves very pale green ribbed with yellow. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c. Postpaid.

BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN—This variety has the large, broad leaves. It can be blanched but is more generally used for greens as spinach. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c. Postpaid.

EGG PLANT

CULTURE—Sow in hotbeds very early in the spring; thin them out as soon as big enough to be handled to 3 or 4 inches each way, and transplant to 2 or 3 feet apart in very rich warm ground. Do not plant them outside till nights are real warm, as the least frost will, if it does not kill them, check the growth, and it will take two or three weeks before they get over it. Hoe often and hill up gradually till they blossom. One ounce to 1,500 plants.

NEW YORK PURPLE SPINELESS—Requires from 150 to 160 days to reach full size. Grows to be 8 inches long by 6 inches in diameter, having a beautiful blackish purple skin. Very prolific. Pkg., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$5.00. Postpaid.

GOURDS

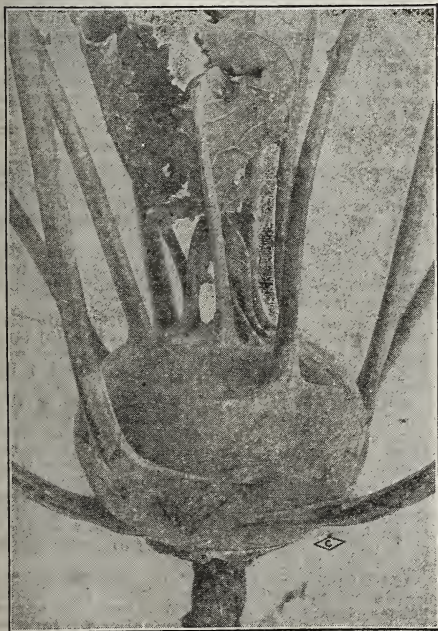
CULTURE—The seed should be sown in rich soil when the trees are well out in leaf and at sufficient distance for the large varieties to have ample room in which to run, the vines frequently attaining 20 to 30 feet in length.

DIPPER GOURD—Shape resembling a dipper. Very useful for many household needs. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c. Postpaid.

JAPANESE NEST EGG—Used widely as a vine for shading porches, etc. Producing little white eggs, very useful for nest eggs as they are unbreakable. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c. Postpaid.

KALE or BORECOLE

KALE OR BORECOLE—Member of the cabbage family varying in character of plant in that the individual leaves are carried on



Early White Vienna



New York Spineless

stems that grow away from the main stalk instead of leaning toward same, as in the case of cabbage. Sow seeds early in the same manner as radishes are sown.

DWARF GREEN CURLED—Dwarf habit of growth. Plants spreading 2 feet or more and growing about 18 to 20 inches high. Ready in 75 to 90 days. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

HERBS

SWEET BASIL—Annual. The leaves are used for highly seasoned dishes as well as in soups, stews and sauces. Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c.

SWEET FENNEL—Perennial. Tea made from the seed is an excellent remedy in case of colic and stomach complaints. Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c.

DILL—Annual. It is cultivated for its seeds, which are used medicinally and for flavoring pickles. Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c.

MARJORAM, SWEET—Leaves used for seasoning. Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c.

SAGE—Perennial. Tea made from these leaves is an excellent means of producing sweat. Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c.

SAFFRON—Annual. The dried flowers are used for medical purposes. Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c.

CARAWAY-KREUMMEL—The seeds are used for flavoring. Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c.

CORIANDER—Annual. Its tender leaves are sometimes used for soups and salads. Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c.

THYME—Leaves and young shoots used for seasoning; a tea is made of the leaves; a remedy for headache. Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c. No garden is complete without a few herbs.

KOHL-RABI

KOHL-RABI—Turnip-Rooted Cabbage—For a very early crop, seeds may be sown in a seed flat indoors, about the middle of March. When the seedlings make the second pair of leaves thin them out to stand an inch apart in the row, about 2 ft. between the rows, cultivate like cabbage.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA—Very delicate sort, ready for use in 60 days. Very delicious boiled and served with cream dressing like turnips or cooked and sliced cold as a salad. Pkg., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.10. Postpaid.



Black Seeded Simpson

LEEEKS

AMERICAN FLAG—Closely related to Onions from which they differ in being of milder flavor and in not forming bulbs. Instead, the plants have flat leaves which form long fleshy stalks. Very hardy and may be left in the ground all winter. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c. Postpaid.

LETTUCE

Any soil will grow Lettuce, although a well-enriched soil will most quickly produce the choicest heads. Sow seed early in rows 2 feet apart, covering about ¼ inch deep. Sorts that do nicely during the cool spring months will not form heads during the summer. In order to have the best success you should keep continually thinning it out, never allowing plants to crowd one another.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—The leaves grow large, the inner ones forming a semi-compact head; they are a handsome green beautifully crumpled, have fine quality, being tender, crisp and sweet flavored. This sort may be grown under glass, in cold-frame or

open ground. It is unsurpassed as a heat resister, and is especially adapted to amateur gardeners, who may be unsuccessful in growing head lettuce. Its fine appearance makes it a success on the market, and in the home garden. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

TILTON'S WHITE STAR—A more curly variety. Very tender crimped crispy leaves. We recommend this variety. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

PRIZEHEAD—A large loose headed, thin leaved sort. The very large leaves are crimped bright green, tinged on the edges with reddish brown and are crisp and sweet. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

GRAND RAPIDS—The most popular variety for greenhouse planting. It will make a quick growth even under adverse conditions. It is of handsome appearance, a strong grower and not subject to rot. When exposed for sale it keeps from wilting longer than other varieties. Its upright habit of growth permits close planting. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.10. Postpaid.

IMPROVED HANSON HEAD—The Hanson is one of the most valuable of the crisp heading sorts, in all respects one of the very best out-door varieties for both the professional and amateur gardener.

In color it is of an attractive green. The head, which attains a large size, is hard, tender and crisp, with a blanching appearance in the center.

The table quality is excellent, wholly free from bitterness and remains in splendid condition for use long after it has reached maturity. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 95c. Postpaid.

BIG BOSTON LETTUCE—This is a fine forcing variety for cold-frames during the winter months. It produces heads of very large size, often measuring 10 to 12 inches across, and succeeds better in cooler temperatures than do most forcing strains. It heads well also in the open ground during the cool weather of spring and fall. The large heads are beautifully blanching and are of superior quality. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

ICEBERG—Perfect, slim, conical-shaped heads of yellowish green, with the center leaves tinged red and curled along the edges. Is ready in 60 days and remains fit for two weeks. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.



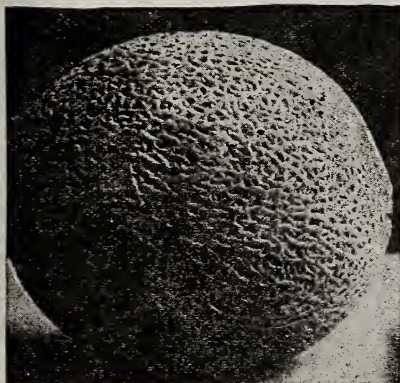
Big Boston

MUSKMELONS

One ounce will plant about 50 hills, 2 to 3 lbs. in hills per acre.

CULTURE—A rich, deep sandy loam, well worked and highly manured with old rotten compost is of the first importance. Plant when all danger of frost is over, in hills 5 to 6 feet apart each way; scatter a dozen seeds to a hill, and after they are out of danger from bugs thin to 3 or 4 plants. When they have 4 or 5 rough leaves pinch off the end of the main shoot, which will cause the lateral branches to put forth fruit sooner.

LOEB'S YELLOW MEATED JAPAN—We consider this one of our very best melons. The fruit when ripe is a beautiful salmon color, very sweet. Particularly well adapted to cool sections, in warm localities they must be picked promptly as the hot sun will quickly turn the flesh soft. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.



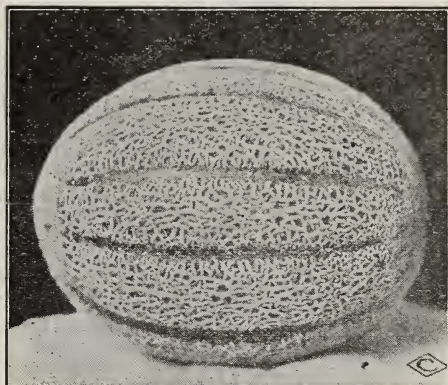
Rocky Ford

OSAGE OR MILLER'S CREAM—The great popularity which this melon has attained is due mainly to its luscious spicy flavor and its perfect shipping qualities. The skin is very thin, and of a dark green color and slightly netted. The flesh is of a salmon color, remarkably sweet, extremely thick, and delicious to the rind. It is also very productive. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

NETTED GEM—Practically the same as the "Rocky Ford." It has become one of the most popular of small or basket melons. The description of the Rocky Ford is also to be applied to this variety. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.40. Postpaid.

PEACH OR GARDEN LEMON—The fruit is about the size of a large peach, oval-shaped and of a bright orange yellow color, somewhat russeted. When it first ripens it is quite hard and has very little flavor, but they soon become mellow, not sweet, and have a rich flavor, but for sweet pickles, pies or preserves, they are superb. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.75. Postpaid.

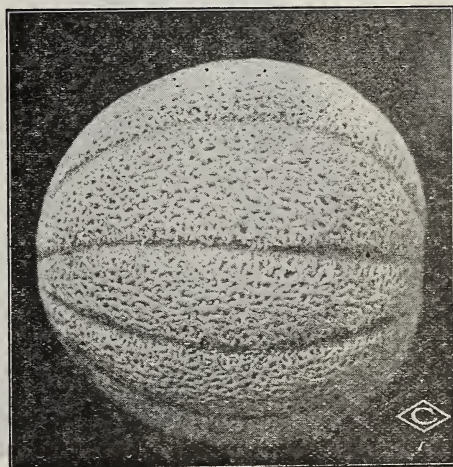
PAUL ROSE OR PETOSKEY—Combines all the good qualities of the Netted Gem and Osage, the varieties from which it originated,



Miller's Cream

possessing the sweetness of the latter with the finely netted appearance of the Gem. Fruit oval, about 5 inches in diameter, shape and general appearance similar to the Netted Gem, of a light green or faint golden hue when fully ripe. Firm flesh, a rich orange red like the Osage, but even sweeter and higher flavored; ripens close down to the rind, with small seed cavity; the most uniformly good of any Muskmelon grown. Best shipper, just the size for hotel and table use. Really has no equal as a market Melon for professional growers and one of the very best sorts for the home garden. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.40. Postpaid.

ROCKY FORD—This melon, grown first in Rocky Ford, Colorado, has in a few years acquired a national reputation. It is the Netted Gem type, oval in shape, averaging from 4½ to 5 inches in length. It has a most delicious flavor, is very fine and smooth grained, has flesh of light green color throughout when ripe. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.



Netted Gem

MUSTARD

For greens the seeds are sown thinly in rows, twelve to 18 inches apart and are covered $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. Seedlings are thinned out to stand 4 inches and later 8 inches apart. Plants must be used before flower buds appear which cause the leaves to become of strong flavor. Sow short rows repeatedly up to May.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—Leaves are large but crimped and frilled on the edges. This variety has a much more delicate flavor than the Chinese Curled. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

CHINESE—Leaves extremely large and are prepared for greens the same as Spinach. Also used for flavoring salads and soups, etc. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c. Postpaid.



Southern Giant Curled

ONIONS

Sow seeds in the spring as early as possible. Make furrows about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and place them 12 to 18 inches apart. Sow the seeds thinly, about 3 or 4 to every inch, or an average of 1 oz. to 250 feet of row. Seedlings will appear in from 10 to 14 days, when the first hoeing should be done. Prompt and repeated weeding is absolutely necessary. Do not hill onion rows. Be very choice in your selection of seeds or sets and do not buy cheap, inferior sorts. We carry a very select variety of onion seeds. Order early and get the kind that you want. Our orders for onion sets are not shipped until all danger of frost is over. By placing your order for sets early, you have them on our first shipment out.

Three Superb Globe Onions

MINNESOTA RED GLOBE—The Globe onions are considered the best variety in existence. This variety is the largest but also the latest and strongest in flavor of the Globe onions. Its globe-shaped 3 inch bulbs

ripen in 140 days from date seeds are sown. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

MINNESOTA WHITE GLOBE—This is the handsomest sort in cultivation today. With symmetrical shape and beauty it combines good size, superb quality and really remarkable keeping qualities for a winter sort. In 120 days after seeds are sown the bulbs will average $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter both ways. The skin is pure white, flesh is firm and mild. If carefully cured and stored they will keep well until January. Pkg., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

MINNESOTA YELLOW GLOBE—Largest and latest of the Globe onions, also the heaviest yielder. Average size, 3 inches. Average time to mature, 140 days. The standard yellow in many sections. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

PRIZE TAKER—Profitable variety to grow for early fall market, the bulbs being fully 3 times as large as those of the Globe Danvers under ordinary cultivation, and under especially favorable conditions bulbs have frequently been raised weighing from 4 pounds to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each. Growing to such large



A Plate of Fine Globe Onions

size, it does not ripen until about 4 weeks later than the Danvers. The plants are of strong growth, thin-necked, and the bulbs ripen very surely and evenly. The skin is thin, of a bright straw-yellow; the flesh is pure white, crisp, extremely sweet and mild in flavor. Because of their handsome appearance and fine quality. Prize Takers sell readily at a higher price than others. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 55c; 1 lb., \$1.75. Postpaid.

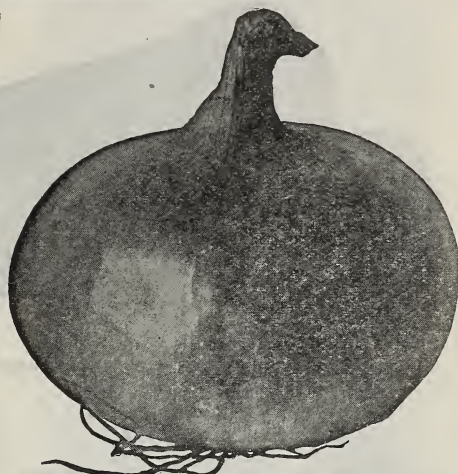
RED WETHERSFIELD—This is the most popular standard variety for winter market in many Northern states. The outer skin is a deep rich purplish red, smooth and glossy; flesh white, lightly tinged with pinkish rose. The magnificent large solid onions are as mild in flavor as many varieties, with skin of lighter coloring. Its splendid keeping qualities make it easy to hold crops for winter prices. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

WHITE BERMUDA—Distinctly flat, thin skinned 2½ to 3-inch bulbs that reach us from Texas and other southern states during the late winter and very early spring. Very mild flavor and heavy yielder. Should be planted in the fall and transplanted later. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

LOEB'S SILVER SKIN PICKLING ONIONS—A pickling onion. Within 35 to 90 days it yields small 1¼ to 2-inch bulbs which are highly esteemed for putting in jars. Valued especially on account of its mild flavor. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN—This fine onion is extra large and sure to make a good crop. This onion is of special merit because of its excellent keeping qualities, bulbs remain in excellent condition until almost a year after they are harvested. In shape and form they resemble somewhat the round Yellow Danvers, but the former are heavier in every case. The skin is quite thin and bright reddish brown, while the flesh is solid, crisp and mild. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—Produce well-ripened bulbs, averaging 2 inches in diameter and nearly globe-shaped. The skin is a light golden brown or pale yellow, and the flesh is pure white, crisp, and mild in flavor. The plants have very slender necks, and consequently the bulbs keep well over winter. They ripen up uniformly, which characteristic recommends the variety to market-growers. Although not quite so truly globe-shaped as the Southport Yellow Globe, they are somewhat earlier. On ac-



Red Wethersfield

count of their attractive shape and color and their excellent keeping qualities they always bring a good price in the markets. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

ONION SETS

CULTURE—Soil requirements the same as for onion seed. Place the Onion sets 3 to 4 inches apart, according to size, 3 inches deep, in rows 1 foot apart. It is customary to furrow out the soil with a little hand plow early in the spring; set the onion in this furrow right side up and cover with a garden rake, and if the soil is dry it should be well firmed over the sets. Twelve to fifteen bushels of sets required for an acre.

These are the product of seed and are used for "Green Onions" or to produce larger onions, which they do much quicker than can be grown from seed. Plant Bottom Onion Sets for table use. They produce large onions ready for market or home use from four to six weeks earlier than can be done by sowing seed.

Market Gardeners and Truckers will find it to their advantage to get our quality prices. We are headquarters.

Did you get all the onion sets you wanted last year? Many people were disappointed last year because they failed to put in their order early. Be on the safe side and order Early.

White sets per qt., 30c; per peck, 8 lbs., \$2.25. Yellow sets, per qt., 25c; per peck, \$1.75. Red sets, per qt., 25c; per peck, \$1.75. Garlic sets, per qt., 45c. All Postpaid.

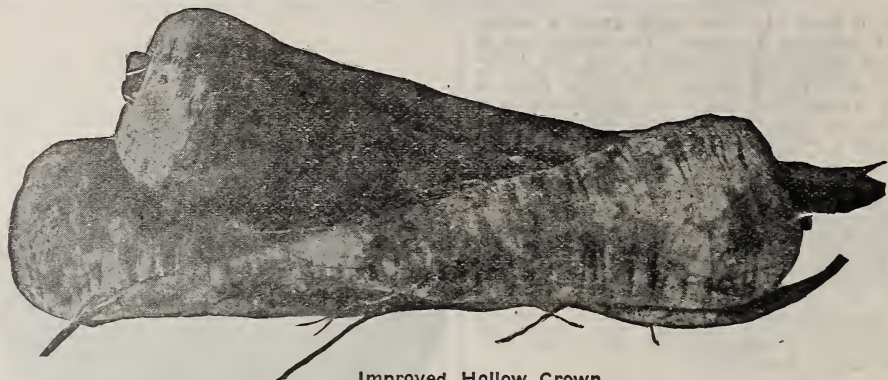
PARSLEY

CULTURE—Sow seeds as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared, in a row, dropping them to space thinly. Cover from ¼ to ½ inch deep according to soil and allow 18 to 24 inches between the rows. This seed is very slow to germinate and often a month will elapse before seedlings appear. Thin out the plants, when large enough to stand 6 inches to a foot apart.

DARK MOSS CURLED—Very dense foliage of green crimped leaves used especially for a garnish. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.



Onion Sets



Improved Hollow Crown

PARSNIPS

CULTURE—They do the best in deep rich soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep and mellow and moderately rich. As the seed is slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible; cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and press the soil firmly over the seed; give frequent cultivation, and thin the plants 6 to 8 to the foot. As they are improved by frost, a part of the crop should be left in the ground for spring use. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill. 5 lbs. to an acre.

IMPROVED GUERNSEY—Roots comparatively short, ending somewhat abruptly with a small tap root; grows with a cavity on the top or crown of the root. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c. Postpaid.

IMPROVED HOLLOW CROWN—Long, smooth roots, with deep hollow crown. Very tender and a very heavy yielder. Considered the best Parsnip for either market or private use. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c. Postpaid.

PEPPERS

CULTURE—These are distinctly warmth loving plants and every effort should be made to keep them in a constantly growing condition. Seeds are sown late in February in greenhouses. Pepper seed seldom germinates strongly and evenly excepting under ideal conditions of soil and heat and these are difficult to maintain. It is, therefore, wise to sow seeds rather thickly and transplant the seedlings as soon as they are large enough to be handled.

LONG RED CAYENNE—The variety generally used in the making of Chili Sauce. Very spicy and hot. Long slim pointed pods of a bright red when ripe. Pkg., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75. Postpaid.

CHINESE GIANT—The largest of all the peppers and early. Grows from four to five inches across at the base and equally as long, divided into four large sections. Fruits are of a thick chunky form, very thick and meaty. Exceptionally fine for salads and stuffing owing to its sweet flavored green pods. When thoroughly ripe they turn a bright scarlet color. Pkg., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75. Postpaid.

RUBY KING—Another very mild variety growing to the enormous size of $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long and from 3 to 4 inches thick. The most popular variety with market gardeners on account of its attractive appearance. Pkg., 10c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.65. Postpaid.

GOLDEN DAWN—It is of a most beautiful golden-yellow color, and of a very handsome appearance, both in growth and upon the table. Pkg., 10c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.65. Postpaid.

For Pepper Plants, see Page 25.

PLANT A GARDEN Eat More Vegetables

Vegetables are the natural source of vitamins.

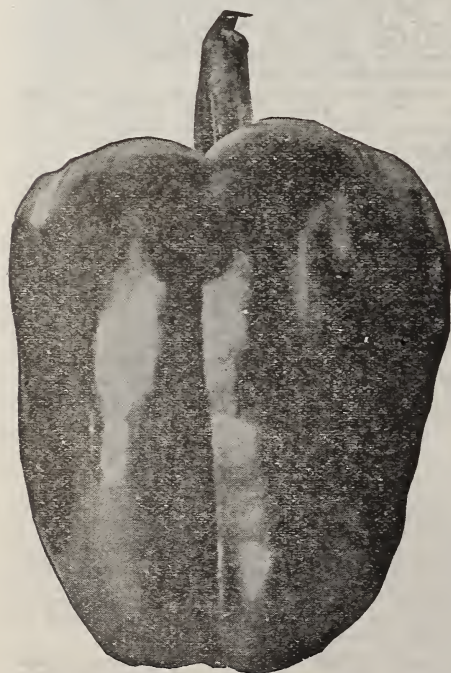
Vegetables contain more of this life force than any other food.

Vegetable food is pure food.

Vegetables are healthful.

Grow more vegetables.

Eat more vegetables.



Ruby King

PEAS

CULTURE—Peas can be grown in every garden, but for the earliest varieties a light, warm, moderate rich soil is most suitable. The smooth kinds can be sown as soon as the ground can be worked, but the wrinkled varieties should not be planted till it is warmer, or they will rot. Sow in single or double rows from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, dropping a pea every inch and covering from 2 to 3 inches deep. For a succession sow every ten days up to July. Sow one quart to 50 feet drilled; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels to an acre.

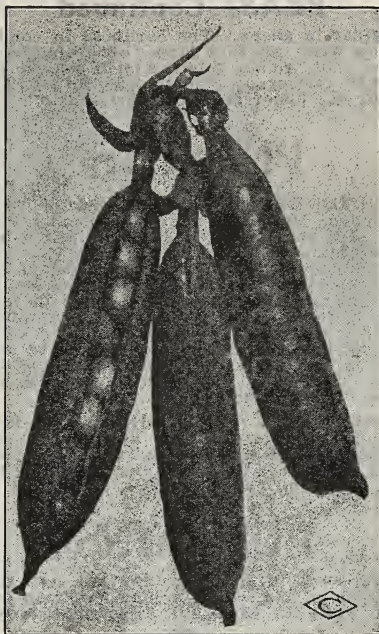
AMERICAN WONDER—An extra early wrinkled variety producing bushes from 8 to 10 inches high with good sized pods of 5 or 8 large sweet and tender peas. Especially desirable for private gardeners, as they require no support. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 30c. Postpaid.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—One of the taller varieties attaining the height of 4 or 5 feet. Vines are very vigorous and productive and very delicious flavored peas. The standard main crop or late pea for summer use. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 25c. postpaid.

WHITE MARROWFAT—Vine 4 feet high. Very popular on account of the great quantity of peas which it bears. Excellent for canning. Peas light yellow color and smooth. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 20c. Postpaid.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR—This is a very fine, highly bred variety of close, compact, dwarf growth, with quite large pods, fully one-third larger than those of the American Wonder, and maturing almost as early. The peas average 3 inches in length. They are well filled to the ends with peas of large size and usually sweet flavor. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 25c. Postpaid.

EVERBEARING—Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. As the name indicates this variety continues long in bearing and is very prolific. It is



American Wonder Peas

probably the best sort for late Summer and Autumn use. The broad pods, which are of a nice green color, average three inches in length. The Peas are very large, green, wrinkled and of excellent quality. They cook very quickly, are tender and of superior flavor. Excellent for family use. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 25c. Postpaid.

LITTLE MARVEL—Is all the name implies. Within 60 days from sowing seeds the sturdy 18 to 24 inch vines will bear on an average of 8 pods, produced in pairs. They are 3 inches long and are tightly filled with 7 large peas of superb flavor, yielding about 8 quarts of pods per 15 feet of row. Without any contradictions the best pea on the market at the present time. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 30c. Postpaid.

LITTLE GEM—The vines average 15 inches in height and are heavily set with fine pods, frequently borne in pairs. The pods average $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and are square at the ends, well filled with 6 or 7 large, deep green peas. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 30c. Postpaid.

DWARF GRAY SUGAR—This is an edible podded variety. Vines grow only 15 to 18 inches in height, with purplish blossoms. Sugar Peas are not shelled, but pods are cooked same as string beans. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 25c. Postpaid.

HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN—Vines growing 26 to 30 inches high, foliage dark green, pods light colored, straight, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and blunt. Fit for picking 68 days from planting. Seed green, wrinkled, medium in size. A very popular pea with the canners and market gardeners on account of its excellent quality. Pkg., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 25c. Postpaid.

LAXTONIAN—This handsome wrinkled pea is the largest podded of the dwarf varieties. Vines vigorous and productive, averaging fifteen to eighteen inches high; foliage dark green; pods about four inches in length. Seed light green large wrinkled, flattened,



Laxtonian Peas

PEAS—Continued

irregular in shape. The earliness in combination with the very large, handsome, dark green pods, makes this the ideal pea for the market grower or planter for profit. Pkg., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 30c. Postpaid.

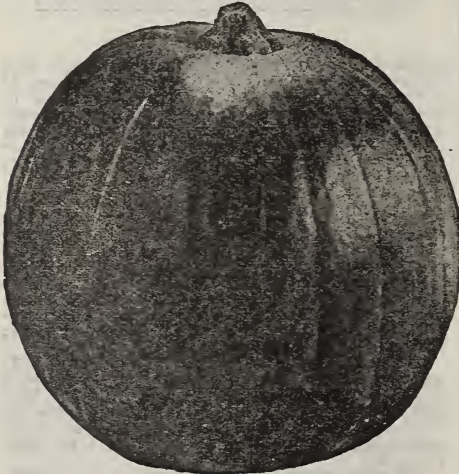
PEANUTS

CULTURE—Seed can be planted shelled or unshelled. Many growers of the Spanish Peanut soak the unshelled seeds in water just before planting. This hastens the germination. Shelled seed should not be soaked, before planting. Do not plant peanuts until the soil is good and warm. Plant in rows from 28 to 36 inches apart and 9 to 12 inches apart in the rows. Cover about 1 inch deep. The old idea that the blossoms must be covered is erroneous, although many growers allow considerable soil to be thrown over the vines during cultivation.

SMALL EARLY SPANISH—Small podded, strong growers, stems upright, foliage abundant, pods cluster about the base of the plant, two seeds in a pod, entirely filling the pod. Half lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c. Postpaid.

PUMPKINS

Sow seeds in June, as they are very susceptible to cold. Sow in hills, allowing only 2 to grow in each hill. Seedlings appear



Kentucky Field Pumpkin



Small Early Spanish

within a week. Given rich soil they develop very rapidly. They have no insect enemies of any consequence and require but one thing to do well, namely plenty of moisture. In the cornfield a few are placed in every third or fourth hill of every third or fourth row, covering them about half inch deep.

JAPANESE PIE—The flesh is very thick, nearly solid; the seed cavity being very small in one end of the pumpkin; fine grained, dry and sweet, having much the taste and appearance of sweet potatoes. They ripen early, keep well, and are fine for home use. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

KENTUCKY FIELD—A large variety, producing pumpkins in abundance. Has thick meat of fine quality. Very suitable for canner's use. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 70c. Postpaid.

SMALL SUGAR—Smaller than the field pumpkin, but finer grained, sweeter, and very prolific; first rate for the table or stock. Skin deep orange-yellow, flesh very sweet. This should be more generally known, as it is really one of the best for pies. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

Old Man Hi-Cost can be delivered a killing blow. How? By planting and successfully raising a large plot of Garden Truck.

Practice real economy—have a garden—eat Vegetables of all kinds and cut out the meat diet.



Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tip

RADISHES

Seed can be sown as soon as the soil can be dug, in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, scattering them so thinly that no more than 2 seeds drop to every inch. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. Weed the rows carefully and hoe them thoroughly. They must be thinned out enough so that the roots do not crowd one another. Must be grown quickly and not be allowed to become overgrown as they become too strong. A warm, sandy loam, made rich and light by some good strong manure, will be most likely to afford them brittle and free from worms. Sow in drills 10 to 12 inches apart. The winter varieties should be sown in July and August.

Early Round Radishes

CRIMSON GIANT GLOBE—We are very anxious that all our customers try this excellent variety. They are bright red in color, almost globular in shape and grow to a very good size and never get pithy like most varieties. Contrary to all other varieties, when they are allowed to become overgrown they do not, even then, get pithy, although they have a stronger flavor. There was such a great demand for this radish the latter part of the past season that we have just doubled our contract order for "Crimson Giant" this coming year. If you are looking for perfection, you will find it in this variety, as it is, without a doubt, the best radish on the market. When the best costs you no more than the rest, "Why take a chance?" Buy Crimson Giant, the best, and you are taking no chance. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 70c. Postpaid.

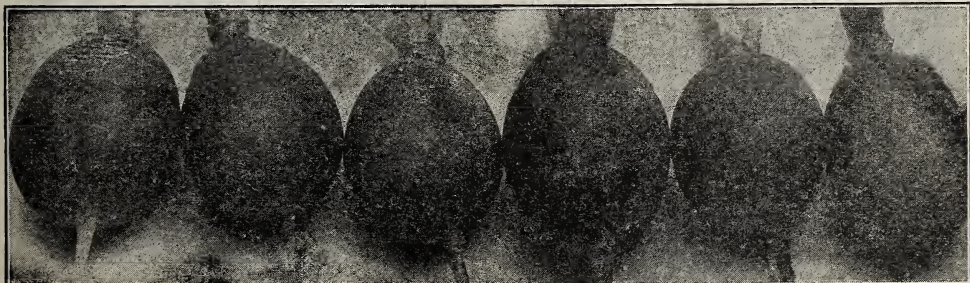
SPARKLER—This quite distinct variety fulfills every requirement in each respect, the color being a rich carmine scarlet with a very pronounced tip of the purest white. The roots even when fully developed are solid, crisp and sweet, and remain fit for use as long as the coarser kinds. It is equally well adapted for forcing in frames or growing in the open ground, for while the leaves are small, they are sufficiently large for bunching. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 70c. Postpaid.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED—This radish is a table dainty, crisp, tender and sweet, it is turnip shaped, bright scarlet color, with white tip and is a high-class strain for out-of-door planting. It combines beautiful appearance with finest radish-quality—appealing to the eye and palate. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 70c. Postpaid.

EARLY DEEP SCARLET OR NON PLUS ULTRA—This is of imported French stock and an exceptionally fine sort. Round, bright red with pure white flesh, very crisp and delicious. These radishes can be planted very closely owing to their small tops. One of the most attractive varieties on the market. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c. Postpaid.

ROSY GEM—The finest flavored, the coolest, crispiest, scarlet radish in the world. Round, red with white tip. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 70c. Postpaid.

YELLOW BALL—A small round radish, golden colored skin with pure white, crisp flesh. This radish is very popular because it stands so much heat. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 50c. Postpaid.



Crimson Giant Globe

Long and Other Sorts

FRENCH BREAKFAST—French Breakfast is a beautiful radish of true olive shape. The color of the skin is bright carmine, shading to clear white in the lower portion. The flesh is white, firm, and crisp; juicy, mildly pungent, and tender. It is well adapted for forcing in the greenhouse and hotbed. One of the leading varieties for early market. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 70c. Postpaid.

WHITE ICICLE—The finest of the early, pure white varieteies. Planted in the spring the radishes are ready for pulling in about three weeks from sowing the seed. They are long and slender and clear, pure white, making them very attractive when on sale and on the table. It is crisp and tender both when young and until it attains larger size, thus remaining in condition for use for considerable time. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c. Postpaid.

EARLY SCARLET SHORT TOP—Is undoubtedly the best standard variety for private garden and market house. It grows 6 or 7 inches long, half out of the ground. It is very brittle and crisp and of quick growth. Color, bright scarlet, small top, tapers regularly to the root, and is uniformly straight and smooth. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c. Postpaid.

CHARTIER—The largest and handsomest summer sort. This variety is ready for the table very early and remains hard and crisp until it reaches a diameter of about an inch and a quarter, thus furnishing good roots for a long time. The color at the top is of a vivid crimson, fading gradually to pure white at the tip. Is delicious in flavor, resists drought effectually. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c. Postpaid.

Winter Radishes

ROUND BLACK SPANISH—Roots round, sometimes top-shaped, three or four inches in diameter; skin black, flesh white, very compact and highly flavored. An excellent sort for winter, as the roots keep a long time. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c. Postpaid.

LONG BLACK SPANISH—One of the latest as well as hardiest of the radishes; an excellent sort for winter use. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c. Postpaid.

RHUBARB or PIE PLANT

CULTURE—Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil. The richer its condition and the deeper it is stirred the better. Sow in drills an inch deep and thin out the plants to 12 inches apart. The following spring transplant in place; set the plants from 4 to 5 feet each way. One ounce produces from 400 to 500 plants.

RHUBARB SEED—Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

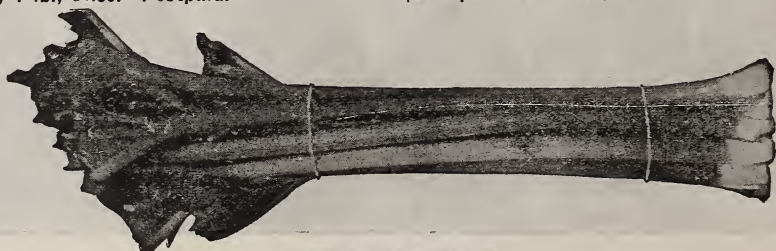


White Icicle

CHINA ROSE—A half long scarlet colored variety. A great favorite with the market gardeners. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c. Postpaid.

WHITE STUTTGART—A long, white, top-shaped radish. An excellent keeper for winter use. This is sometimes called a winter radish. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 65c. Postpaid.

RHUBARB ROOTS—This is, by far the most popular way. For each root dig a hole 6 to 8 inches deep and a foot across. In this place the root in as natural, upright position as possible. Fill in the soil gradually, press it in firm contact with the roots covering the crown with 3 to 4 inches of fine soil. They should be left to develop at least one year before pulling the stalks. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz. Postpaid.



Mammoth Rhubarb

RUTABAGAS

CULTURE—Rutabagas do the best in highly enriched light sandy or gravelly soil; commence sowing the earliest varieties in April in drills from 12 to 15 inches apart, and thin out early to six or nine inches in rows. For succession sow at intervals of a fortnight until the last week in July, from which time until the end of August sowing may be made for the fall and main crop. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; one and one-half pounds to the acre.

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP—This strain is of American origin and is a purple top, yellow variety. It has been selected to produce a smaller top and a shorter neck than is usually found; the roots grow to a large size and are of the finest quality and excellent both for the table and for stock feeding. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c. Postpaid.

PRIZE WINNER RUTABAGA—A very short necked, hence easily harvested variety producing very large round yellow roots. An excellent winter variety. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c. Postpaid.

SALSIFY or VEGETABLE OYSTER

SALSIFY or VEGETABLE OYSTER—The roots require a full season to come to maturity and should be sown as early in the spring as the weather permits, but not later than May 15th. Sow the seed thinly in shallow drills, not less than 15 inches apart. As the roots are hardy they may be left in the ground during winter, or they may be dug and stored in a cool cellar after cutting off the leaves. One ounce will sow 120 feet of row; 8 to 10 pounds per acre in drills.

SANDWICH ISLAND MAMMOTH—Sandwich Island is the stand-by in all sections. It is dug in the fall and stored like carrots or left outdoors and protected like parsnips. Soups made with the roots have a delicious flavor, somewhat like oysters. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.



Long Standing Spinach



American Purple Top Rutabaga

SPINACH

Thrives most anywhere, in all sorts of soils, but only during the cool seasons of the year. Sow seeds in furrows, ¼ inch deep with 8 to 12 inches between the rows. Timely thinning of plants to stand 4 to 6 inches apart helps in growing a quality product. In good soil, Spinach grows large enough for use in 4 to 6 weeks.

LONG STANDING—This excellent variety comes quickly to maturity and remains in condition for use much longer than other sorts. The leaves are smooth and very dark, rich green. In our estimation the best for the private garden, as it is one of the most popular and profitable with market gardeners. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c. Postpaid.

SUNFLOWER

Seed is sown early in the spring until as late as July and is a wonderful feed for chickens. It makes them lay more, giving them the shell to make eggs and does away with the eating of the eggs. It also keeps the poultry in good condition. This is the largest variety single heads sometimes measuring 15 to 22 inches in diameter. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c. Postpaid.

Sow about the middle of spring in hills, the early sort about 4 feet apart, and the late varieties 6 to 8 feet. Drop enough seed to be thinned to three plants in a hill. The hills should be highly manured and prepared in a similar manner as those for cucumbers. One ounce to 40 hills for small sorts; large varieties 1 ounce to 20 hills; 4 to 5 pounds to an acre.

SQUASHES

YELLOW BUSH SCALLOP—A very early summer variety large size, flat with scalloped edges. Golden yellow color. Very productive with small seed cavity. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.10. Postpaid.

WARTED HUBBARD—The well-known winter squash, now grown so largely throughout the country. Vines of strong running growth; fruits large, olive-shaped, with dark green skin and very rich flesh. An excellent keeper and of splendid quality. Our strain is extra fine. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.10. Postpaid.

GOLDEN HUBBARD—This is a very distinct sort, of the shape and general character of the Hubbard, but a little smaller, earlier to mature, and of a rich orange red instead of the dark olive green of the old Hubbard, while the flesh is of a little deeper



Yellow Bush Scallop

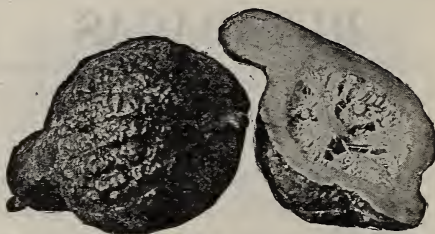
color and of fully as good quality. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.10. Postpaid.

MAMMOTH SUMMER CROOKNECK—One of the best summer Squashes. It is twice as large as the ordinary Summer Crookneck, highly attractive, several days earlier. This combination of earliness and size makes it a most desirable variety for the market gardener as well as for private use. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.10. Postpaid.

FORDHOOK SQUASH—In this new, true bush type the plants can be grown much more closely together. The fruits are rather shorter and thicker than those of the running type; they are also thicker fleshed and have a smaller seed cavity. An important advantage is that any fruits not needed for summer use can be left to ripen on the plants and gathered for winter use. They are unsurpassed for baking, frying, or making pies, while stored in a dry place they will keep in good condition for a long time. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

TOMATOES

CULTURE—The tomato requires one hundred days or more to mature from seed. As tomatoes are killed by other than light frost, early tomatoes should be started in hot beds two months before they may be transplanted out of doors. Three weeks later these plants may be potted or given a space of four by



Warded Hubbard

four inches in the hot-beds. Before setting in the field, the plants should be gradually exposed to the outside conditions and the quantity of water given them decreased. Transplant on a cloudy day if possible, and water freely. A space of four by four feet should be given each plant in the field or more for robust varieties, except that where they are carefully pruned and trained, which is unnecessary, they may be planted as close as two by two feet. One ounce of seed gives two thousand plants.

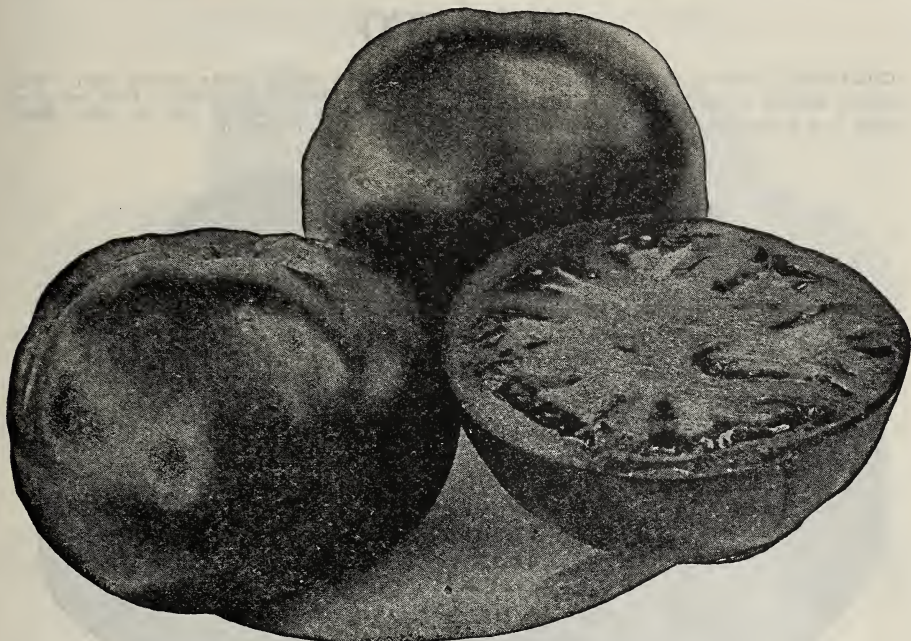
SPARK'S EARLIANA—Is the earliest large, smooth bright red tomato. The plants are compact in growth, with short, close-jointed branches, setting fruits very freely in the center. The tomatoes are quite uniform in size, averaging 3 inches in diameter and from 2 to 2½ inches in depth; they are fleshy, solid, and excellent for shipping purposes. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

JUNE PINK—One of the earliest varieties of Tomatoes and a special favorite with those who like the pink color. The fruit is borne in clusters and begins to ripen very early. The Tomatoes average three inches in diameter and are of excellent quality. The yield is heavy and continues until the vines are cut down by frost. Pkg., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

STONE—A late or main-crop variety, making a heavy growth and yielding a large crop. Large, smooth, solid fruits of a deep scarlet color. Stone is extensively grown for canning and market. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.



June Pink Tomatoes



Ponderosa Tomatoes

PONDEROSA—Of the large fruited varieties, this one is a gem. The vines are strong in growth, and when planted in good soil and pruned to a single stem, the fruit reaches 1 pound in weight. Tomatoes grow in beautiful clusters. The fruit is mostly oblong in shape, usually ribbed, is deep purple color, has solid flesh of sweet flavor, and small seed cells. Pkg., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.50. Postpaid.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL—The largest smoothest and finest flavored extra early, bright red tomato. About ten days later than Spark's Earliana. It is a heavier cropper, with tomatoes of larger size and sweeter flavor, produced throughout the season. The Tomatoes are of good size, just right for market; very solid and deep through, almost round; color bright scarlet, ripening to the stem without cracks or green core. Flesh is thick, solid, of fine flavor, with few seeds; the skin is strong enough to make it a good shipping variety. Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

YELLOW PLUM—Fruits are yellow, plum-shaped, in clusters. Excellent. Used same as yellow pear. Pkg., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

YELLOW PEAR TOMATO—This is an attractive small-fruited tomato of typical pear shape. The plants are enormously productive and the small fruits make excellent salad or may be used for marmalade. They are sweet and delicious. Pkg., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.50. Postpaid.

EARLY MINNESOTA—A very early variety fruit a little larger than the Earliana but very solid and smooth and finer flavored than any of the other early varieties. You will find this the best early tomato for general use. Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

NEW RED EARLIBELL TOMATO—An excellent variety of tomato fully as early as the Earliana, producing bright red fruits a trifle smaller than those of the Earliana but equally as solid and highly flavored. Pkg., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

HUSK TOMATO—Excellent for pies or preserves. Produces small fruits of golden yellow color inclosed in a husk or shell. Vines are very vigorous and productive. Pkg., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

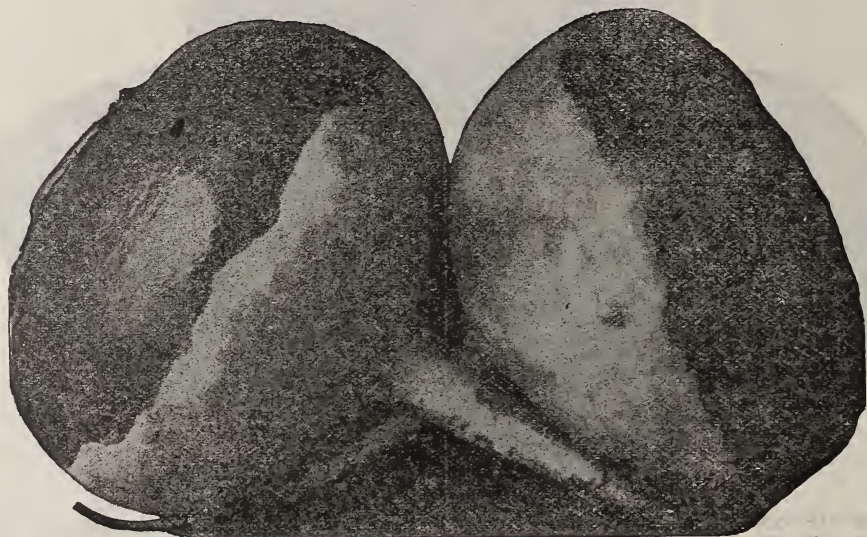


Spark's Earliana Tomatoes

TOBACCO

CULTURE—Tobacco in this part of the country should be started in a hotbed in March and treated the same as tomatoes.

HAVANA—Pure Cuban grown seed. Well known, large-leaved variety. One ounce of good seed is sufficient for an acre. Pkg., 10c; oz., 50c. Postpaid.



Purple Top Strap Leaf Turnip

TURNIPS

One ounce sows 100 feet of drill. Two pounds per acre in drills 12 to 15 inches apart; one pound two feet apart; three pounds broadcast.

Turnips do best in a highly enriched, sandy, gravelly, or light loamy soil. Commence sowing the earliest varieties in May, in drills from 12 to 15 inches apart, and thin out early to six or eight inches in rows. From the last of July to the end of August sowing may be made for the fall and main crops.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—This is the most popular turnip grown and is much in demand in all the markets. Of globular shape, very handsome, and of superior quality either for table or stock. It is early, of rapid growth and an excellent keeper. Flesh pure white, skin white with purple top. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c. Postpaid.

PURPLE TOP, STRAP-LEAVED—A general favorite with all, and more largely grown than any other Turnip; will do well to sow either broadcast or in drills, and will

form good sized bulbs in seven or eight weeks. Rather flat and of medium size. Color, purple above ground, white below, flesh white, fine grained and tender. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c. Postpaid.

GOLDEN BALL OR ORANGE JELLY—An excellent variety for winter use. The outer skin is yellow and the flesh is a deeper yellow all the way through. This variety is adapted to spring as well as fall planting. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 50c. Postpaid.

WATERMELONS

Thrive anywhere where the temperature remains about 60 degrees for at least 100 days. Not particular as to soil, though a sandy loam suits them best. Hills should be placed at least 9 feet apart each way, as the vines grow so rapidly. From 6 to 10 seeds are generally placed in a hill and only 1 to 2 plants should be allowed to develop. The vines are exceedingly tender and resent being moved about, tramped upon, or bruised or injured in any way.

KLECKLEY SWEETS—This melon is dark green, the flesh is scarlet, ripening close to the skin, the rind being only about one-half inch in thickness. Seeds white, lying close to the rind, leaving a large, solid heart, which does not crack open when ripe. The scarlet flesh is sweet and sugary, and of such texture that it leaves no string of pulp whatever in eating. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 70c. Postpaid.

COLE'S EARLY—A choice melon for the home garden. The flesh is bright red, crisp, sweet and of fine flavor, of medium size, but solid, with thin rind. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c. Postpaid.



Kleckley Sweet



Loeb's Watermelons

CITRON—Small, round, green fruits used for preserves only. Red seeded and white flesh very solid and firm. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c. Postpaid.

KLONDIKE—Flesh is of a deep scarlet. Rind thin, and on this account is not a particularly good shipping sort, but is emphatically the variety for home use and sale. Will ripen in altitudes where it has not been thought possible to mature a good watermelon. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c. Postpaid.

FORDHOOK EARLY—Bears fruit as large as the top of a barrel, even larger, under

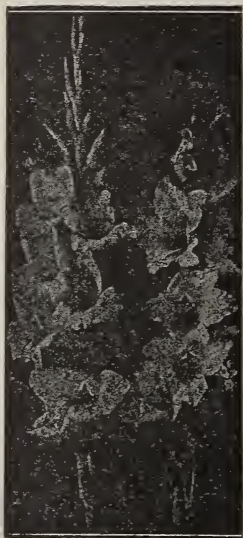
favorable conditions, and is of a truly elegant quality. It is a round, dark skinned sort, an ideal home garden sort and a good one for market. It is the earliest ripening sort, combining good qualities with fair size. Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c. Postpaid.

SWEETHEART—Favorite market sort. It is early, large, handsome, heavy, a good shipper, long keeper, of bright color and good quality. The fruit is large, oval, very heavy, uniformly mottled light green; rind thin but firm; solid, tender, melting and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

	Not Prepaid		Prepaid	
	Doz.	100	Doz.	100
CABBAGE. Early sorts. Jersey Wakefield, All Head, Copenhagen				
Market (Ready about April 20th).....	\$0.20	\$1.60	\$0.25	\$1.90
Late Sorts. Flat Dutch, Danish Ballhead.....	.20	1.60	.25	1.90
CAULIFLOWER. Snowball.....	.30	2.20	.35	2.50
CELERY. Ready June 15. Early varieties. White Plume, Golden				
Self-blanching.....	.25	1.90	.30	2.20
PEPPER. Ready about May 15th.....	.30	2.20	.35	2.50
TOMATO. Ready about May 15th.....	.25	1.90	.30	2.20
Spark's Earliana Ponderosa.....	.25	1.90	.30	2.20
ASPARAGUS PLANTS.....	.25	1.90	.30	2.20
GUARANTEED FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS......	.30	2.40	.35	2.70





Fire King



Jack Rose



Cannas

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

Choice Named GLADIOLI

Any rich, light garden soil will grow Gladioli if properly worked in preparation, and exposed to the benefit of full sunlight. Bulbs should be planted from the middle of April on into May throughout the Northern States, a second planting after two or three weeks insuring a more even succession of bloom. Set bulbs 2 to 4 inches deep and 2 inches apart in the drills, single rows 12 inches, and double rows 18 inches apart. Beds do well planted 4 to 6 inches apart each way.

FIRE KING—Long graceful spikes showing half a dozen immense blooms open at one time. Color intense fire-scarlet. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00. Postpaid.

MYRTLE—Tender and delicate rose pink. "The most beautiful pink yet produced in Gladiolus." Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00. Postpaid.

CANARY BIRD—Clear canary yellow. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00. Postpaid.

BARON J. HULOT—The leading purple variety. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00. Postpaid.

EXTRA "FINE MIXED"—This mixture contains many of the new named sorts with fifty per cent of standard best kinds mixed together. This insures a wide range of colors, shades and types. Each, 5c; doz., 50c. Postpaid.

TUBEROSES

One of the most delightfully fragrant and beautiful of the summer flowering bulbs. By skilled management a succession of flowers may be obtained all the year around. For early flowers they can be started in February or March in the greenhouse or hot-bed, and for a succession they can be planted at intervals as late as August. For open ground culture plant in May and June in warm location. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00. Prepaid.

CANNAS

CULTURE—Cannas should be planted about the end of May in good garden soil that has been thoroughly enriched with well rotted stable manure. Water sparingly for first two weeks after planting. When growing freely, water liberally. Set the plants about 18 inches apart each way, and if more than one kind is used, be careful to plant the taller growing kinds in the center and the dwarf ones along the edges. This applies to planting in beds or borders. Special mixture of shades. Mixed colors. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00. Postpaid.

KING HUMBERT—Nothing to equal it for "blazy" effects in bedding. Color rich orange-scarlet, flaked carmine and rose. The leaves are a distinct heart-shape, chocolate and maroon. 4 to 4½ feet. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50. Postpaid.

DAHLIAS

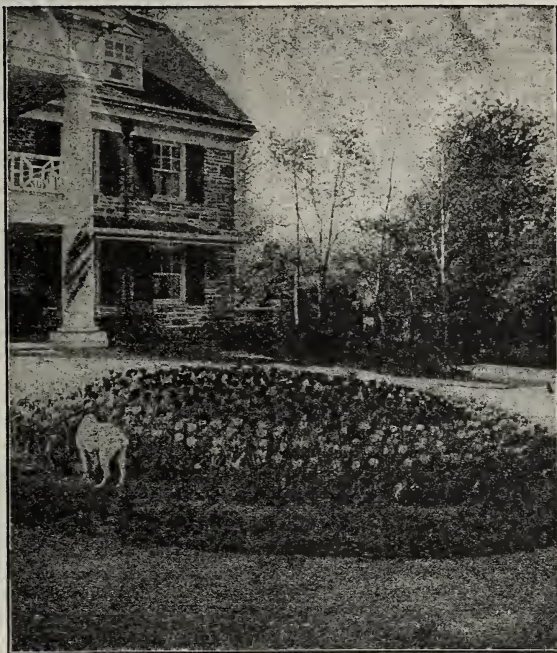
CULTURE, ETC.—Dahlias are not particular as to the soil or location. Time for planting varies according to climate, but is generally safe after all danger of late frosts is past. Tubers should be planted about 6 inches deep, laid flat, eyes or sprout up. Although good, lively tubers are apt to produce more stalks, started plants give practically an equal amount of bloom.

YELLOW GIANT—Of enormous size and intensely rich butter-yellow. Each, 25c; ½ doz., \$1.25. Prepaid.

QUEEN MARY—Clear silvery pink flowers of enormous size and excellent form. Each, 25c; ½ doz., \$1.25. Postpaid.

JACK ROSE—Bright carmine-red overlaid violet, resembling the color of the rose of the same name. A splendid variety for decorative use in the garden. Each, 25c; ½ doz., \$1.25. Prepaid.

**TULIPS
MAKE
SUCH
RICH
DIS-
PLAY
IN
BEDS**



**EASY
TO
CARE
—
PLANT
ONCE
BEAR
YEARLY**

BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING

Our fall bulbs do not arrive until about September 20th. If your order for these bulbs is sent in the spring, it will be shipped promptly upon arrival of same. These varieties if planted early in the house will bloom until very late long after other varieties of flowers have ceased to bloom.

TULIPS

There are no bulbs which make such a rich gorgeous display of blossoms with so little care and cultivation as do Tulips. Their early blooming, pretty cup-like flowers, gay colors, and brilliant effects make them spring favorites. They can be cultivated very easily, only requiring good, common garden soil to grow them to perfection. Set out any time after September 1st till ground freezes too hard, 4 inches deep and 4 inches apart. After being once started Tulips will continue to bloom every spring without further attention.

Darwin Tulips are beautifully outlined, cup-shaped and carried on tall, stiff stems. They vary in color from almost jet black, crimson and scarlet, purple to lilac, mauve, pink and indescribable intermediate blendings and pastel shades.

Darwin Tulips

FARNCOME SANDERS—Fiery rose-scarlet, inside vivid cerise-scarlet with white center marked blue; flowers perfect shape. Each, 8c; doz., 80c. Postpaid.

BARONNE DE LA TONNAYE—Bright rose, margined and shaded blush. A large, long flower and an old favorite. Each, 8c; doz., 80c. Postpaid.

WHITE QUEEN (La Candeur).—A large, globular flower, tinged with pale rose when opening, fading to pure white when mature. May be said to be the only white Darwin. Very dainty and attractive. Each, 8c; doz., 80c. Postpaid.

KING OF THE YELLOWS—Deep golden yellow. One of the best and earliest yellows. Each, 7c; doz., 75c. Postpaid.

COURONNE D'OR (Crown of Gold).—Golden yellow, shaded with orange. A beautiful flower on a tall strong stem; splendid for bedding and the most popular double yellow forcing Tulip. Each, 7c; doz., 75c. Postpaid.

RUBRA MAXIMA—Dark, dazzling carmine-scarlet, lower half of outer petals flamed with green. Each, 6c; doz., 65c. Postpaid.

TOURNESOL—Bright red with yellow edge; large flower. Very early forcer. Each, 6c; doz., 65c.

BLUE CELESTE—Mauve, purple. Each, 7c; doz., 75c.

LORD ROSEBERRY—Deep rose. Each, 7c; doz., 75c. Postpaid.

HYACINTHS

Hyacinths are among the most popular and satisfactory flower bulbs grown. Their wax-like bell-formed flowers, borne in buxom trusses, are of matchless beauty and also delightfully fragrant. The colors, shades, and tints are wonderfully varied, ranging from purest white, through bluish pink, and rose, to deepest red, from faintest porcelain through blues to black purple, and from cream through yellows to orange and rosy apricot. Hyacinths may be had in flower throughout the winter, grown either in pots

of soil or glasses of water, while for gardens or beds on the lawn they are gorgeously effective when in flower during the spring. The bulbs of different varieties of Hyacinths vary greatly in size and shape, some making very large, smooth bulbs; others smaller, irregular shaped bulbs. The latter, however, throw equally as fine trusses of bloom—sometimes better than the larger bulbing varieties. In every case we send out the largest and best bulbs that the variety produces.

ROI DES BELGES—Bright, scarlet, early. Each, 12c; doz., \$1.25. Postpaid.

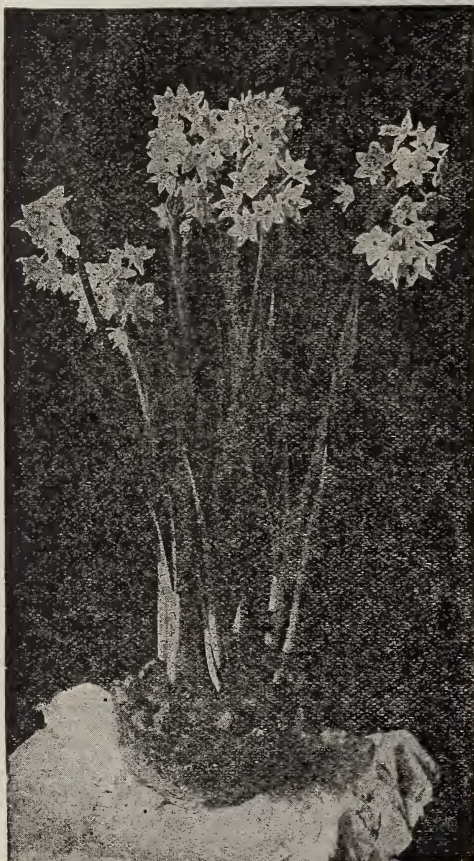
GIGANTEA—Fine bluish pink with giant compact flower. One of the very best. Each, 12c; doz., \$1.25. Postpaid.

L'INNOCENCE—Pure white, extra large flower and early. Each, 12c; doz., \$1.25. Postpaid.

GRAND MAITRE—Deep porcelain blue with extra large spike. Each, 12c; doz., \$1.25. Postpaid.

CROCUS

Beautiful little cup-shaped flowers whose bright colors bring a promise of approaching Spring almost before the snow has disappeared. They do well anywhere, in clumps under shrubs or trees, in the border, in beds, or scattered in the grass on the lawn. They can also be grown in the house in pots in pebbles or bulb fibre.



Daffodills



Hyacinths

It is a good plan to plant the bulbs in tulip and hyacinth beds, as they bloom and are out of the way before the other bulbs begin to flower.

DANDY—Blue. Each, 4c; per doz., 40c.

SELECT YELLOW—Each, 4c; per doz., 40c.

Polyanthus Narcissi

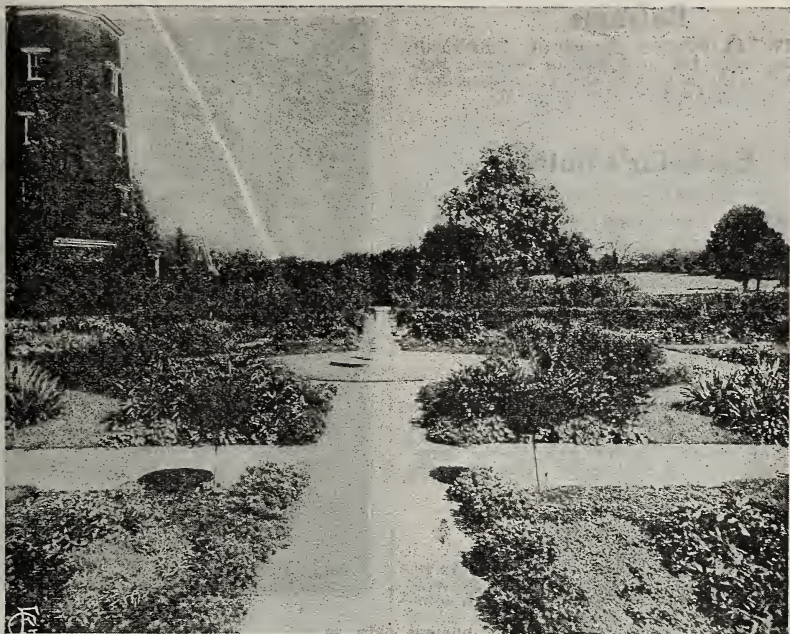
The Polyanthus or Bunch-flowered Narcissi are not only beautiful but exceedingly fragrant, and may be grown in bowls or glasses, under the same treatment as for the Chinese Sacred Lily. Also suitable for window garden. They are very fragrant. Paper-White Grandiflora is the best variety. When grown in bowls it is a good idea to plant 5 or 6 bulbs in the bowl with enough gravel or rocks to hold them in an upright position. Keep the bowl full of water and place near a window where they will get plenty of light and sun, and they will bloom in a very short time. By planting these bulbs at intervals of a week or two apart you can have beautiful flowers for your home all during the Winter months at a very small expense.

PAPER-WHITE GRANDIFLORA. The most popular Narcissus for growing in the house in pebbles and water or in prepared bulb fibre. Produces clusters of pure white, fragrant, star-shaped flowers in three or four weeks after starting. Each, 8c; doz., 80c.

JONQUILS

These are very popular on account of their beauty, their fragrance, and the ease of cultivation. They are handled like Narcissi and can be planted either outdoors or in the house. The Jonquil is perfectly hardy and will last for years after once planting. They also make a good plant for house or window box. By potting early a succession of these lovely flowers can be had throughout the entire Winter.

DOUBLE JONQUILS—Heads of small but very double deep yellow flowers, powerfully scented. Each, 6c; doz., 65c.



An Old Fashioned Garden

FLOWER SEEDS

On the following pages we offer the best varieties of choice Flower Seeds. Our seeds are fresh and of unsurpassed quality, grown by the best growers in this country and Europe. Quality is always our first consideration. There is no space so small that there is not room for a few of these beautiful flowers, and with a small outlay a succession and abundance of bloom can be obtained. Our packets contain a liberal quantity of seed, more than is generally sent out by other firms. Annuals bloom and ripen the seed the first year and then perish. Perennials continue flowering for several years in succession. Many of them bloom the first year.

Asters

Asters have no equal for an autumn show flower. They do best in a deep, rich soil. The seed may be sown in a hotbed or indoors in boxes early in March. Sow outdoors early in May. To obtain good flowers the plants must be strong and stocky, and each plant should be given plenty of space to develop freely.

PEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION—Excellent for exhibition and very popular for both florists and private use. The best type of all incurved Asters; usually measures 4 inches across. Dark blue, 10c per pkg.; Crimson, 10c per pkg.; mixed, 10c per pkg.

GIANT COMET ASTERS—The Giant Comet Aster is well known for its striking resemblance to the Japanese Chrysanthemums with large flowers in twisted, curled and crested forms 1½ feet. Crimson, pure white, light pink, dark blue, mixed, 10c per pkg., each.

Sweet Alyssum

Excellent for borders and the flowers are fine for bouquets. Flowers are white, very fragrant and produced abundantly through the summer and until after severe frosts. Hardy annual. Per pkg., 5c.

Amaranthus

TRICOLOR (Joseph's Coat)—Beautiful foliage plants growing three to five feet high with ornamental leaves, variegated in red, yellow and green. They are useful as borders for taller growing plants or for the centers of dwarfed beds. Should be grown in warm sunny situations and given plenty of room to develop. Per pkg., 5c.



Peony Flowered Aster

Balsams

LADY SLIPPERS—Beautiful half-hardy annuals, from 1½ to 2 feet in height. Sow the seed early in frames and transplant to a well enriched border. Per pkg., 5c.

Bachelor's Button

(*Centaurea Cyanus*)

A hardy annual of easy culture. Will grow and flower freely in any garden soil. Will re-seed itself and grow from year to year. It is one of the best of the old-fashioned flowers and excellent for bouquets. Mixed Colors, per pkg., 5c; Plain Blue, per pkg., 10c.

Bean

SCARLET RUNNER—A great favorite bean as an ornamental climber, and for the delicious edible beans which succeed the sprays of bright scarlet pea-shaped blossoms from July to September. Per pkg., 5c.

Calliopsis

One of the finest bloomers that we have. It is a half-hardy annual of quick growth, doing well in almost any location, and blooming all throughout the season. It is a native of Texas, exceedingly showy, and of easiest culture. The brightly colored, star-like blooms are borne on stems of good length. They are particularly pretty for cut-flowers, as they are graceful as well as showy. In order to get very long stems, part of the foliage should be cut, and in this way they make a splendid table decoration. There is really nothing better than Calliopsis for an effective garden border. Sow the seed early in the spring, and cut the flowers as soon as they open up in order to prolong the blooming season. Per pkg., 5c.



Bachelor's Button



Balsam

Candytuft

Showy, hardy annuals, very useful for edgings and masses, excellent for cutting; continuous bloom from July to October. Finest Mixed, 1 foot. Per pkg., 5c. Pure White, per pkg., 5c.

Carnation

MARGUERITE—With ordinary care this double fluted, highly scented type will be in full bloom in four months after sowing the seed, flowering in profusion until checked by frost. Protection ordinarily ensures their permanency, and early spring bloom. The colors range through many shades. Per pkg., 5c.

Catchfly Plant

A showy, free-flowering plant with bright, dense heads of flowers growing well in common garden soil. Adapted for border, circular beds and ribbons. Height 18 inches. Hardy annual. Per pkg., 5c.

Chinese Woolflower

(*Celosia Chlidis*)

The flowers are ball-shaped and resemble a ball of wool. The plants will average 2 feet in height. They branch freely, and by mid-summer are simply covered with blooms. It keeps blooming all during the fall and retains its full beauty and color until severe frost destroys it. Besides being a most serviceable bedding flower it is well suited for cutting, the blooms lasting in water almost a week. Sow outdoors right in the border the latter part of April, and thin the plants to stand 8 inches apart. Per pkg., 10c.

Chrysanthemums

Handsome hardy annuals producing quantities of large flowers of striking colors, making a brilliant display.

Double White, 5c per pkg.; Single Mixed, 5c per pkg.; Double Yellow, 5c per pkg.; Double Mixed, 5c per pkg.

Cockscomb

The Cockscombs are widely known on account of the peculiar and showy flower-heads, which are rich velvety and resemble large combs. Sow the seed thinly early in May and thin out to stand 12 inches apart. They may also be started indoors and transplanted to the garden when the weather has become quite warm. Rich in purple flower-heads, and fine bronze colored foliage. Per pkg., 10c.

Columbine Aquilegia

Charming hardy perennial plants growing from one to three feet high, bearing in countless numbers through May and June their exquisite blossoms of clear blue, white, rose, yellow, purple, striped, etc. For planting in permanent borders or naturalizing along the edges of woods or shrubbery they are unsurpassed.



Cosmos

Seed may be sown in the open ground early in the spring, and will, in most cases bloom the same season; or they may be planted in August or September, and will come up early and make vigorous plants, which will bloom abundantly during late spring and early summer. Per pkg., 5c.

Cosmos

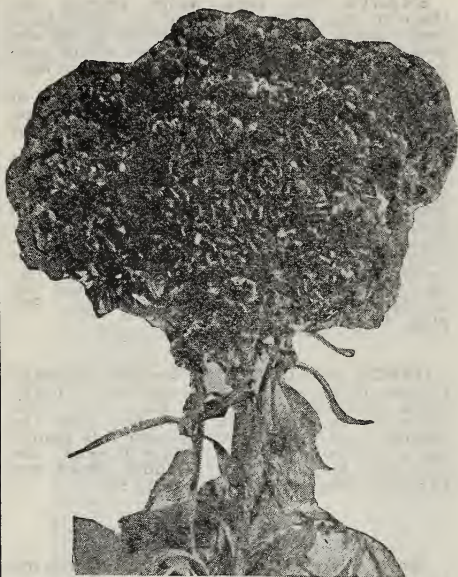
A very effective autumn flowering plant, with beautiful foliage, growing from 6 to 8 feet high, literally covered with very large, single daisy-like flowers, in shades of rose, purple and white. For cutting, this is one of the finest flowers grown. Sow in April in pots or in the hot bed, and transplant one foot apart. Per pkg., 5c.

Cypress Vine

Most beautiful and popular tender climber with very delicate, fern-like foliage and numerous flowers. Per pkg., 5c.

Dahlia Seed

Dahlias can easily be grown from seed. If the seed is planted early in the season, many plants will bloom the first year. They produce their flowers in great abundance from



Cockscomb

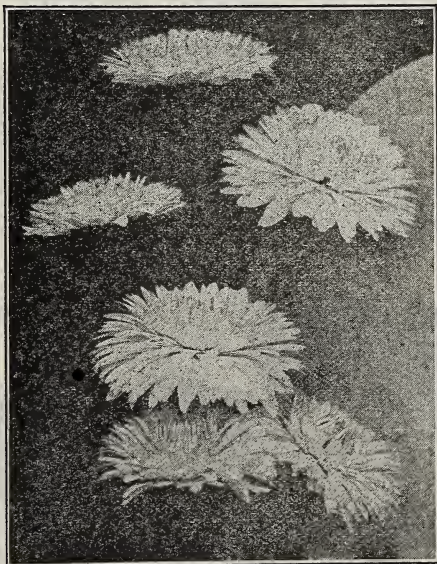
August until frost. Finest Double Mixed, 5c per pkg.; Finest Single Mixed, 5c per pkg.

Daisy

(Bellis Perennials)

Sow seed early in hot bet or house and transplant to a rich, cool, partially shaded situation. Hardy perennial; six inches.

DOUBLE MIXED—Finest double flowers, including the new, large flowered varieties. Pkg., 5c.



Double Daisies

SHASTA—The pure white flowers are three to four inches in diameter. Some have long narrow twisted petals, while others are broad and flat. They bloom the entire season. Hardy perennial; two to three feet. Per pkg., 5c.

NEW GIANT SNOWBALL—A variety of Daisy, pure white, large double blossoms on extremely long stems. Very valuable for cutting. Per pkg., 10c.

AFRICAN GOLDEN DAISY—This showy annual comes from South Africa. Blossoms 2 to 3 inches in diameter, a peculiarly rich, glossy orange gold color, produced quickly on sturdy plants. It grows to a height of about fifteen inches and blooms profusely all summer. Seeds planted in the open ground in early May were flowering in July and continued until frost came. We recommend this specially for borders and along walks. Per pkg., 10c.

Dianthus

HARDY GARDEN PINKS—Splendid large flowers of the most brilliant colors and markings; constantly in bloom from July until after severe frosts the first and also the second year. No flower exceeds this genus for a brilliant show of colors through the summer. Height 1 foot. Double Mixed, per pkg., 5c; Single Mixed, per pkg., 5c.

Datura

(Angels Trumpet)

Showy, large branching plants, growing three to five feet high, bearing trumpet-shaped flowers six inches in length. Per pkg., 10c.

Eschscholtzia

Or California Poppy

These beautiful little flowers are California's State flower, hence the name. Produce beautiful effects either as border plants or in masses. Hardy annuals.

GOLDEN WEST—The flowers have large overlapping petals. The color is shining yellow with an orange blotch. Per pkg., 5c.

ROSE CARDINAL—Soft creamy white petals backed with rosy pink of a distinct and beautiful satiny finish. Per pkg., 5c.

Helichrysum

EVERLASTING OR ETERNAL FLOWER

—These are of the most beautiful colors, pink, white, red, yellow, lavender. They bloom on good, strong stocks, standing 3 to 4 feet high and are as beautiful as any of the annuals you can have. Cutting these just as the buds commence to open, retaining their delicate colors perfectly and remain beautiful for several years. These are the genuine everlasting flowers. Plant liberally



Dianthus

of these. Cut large quantities of the just opening buds and retain them for the holidays and for special occasions. Add a few green fern leaves or Plumous Fronds and you will have most beautiful bouquets for all occasions. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Four O'Clock

(Marvel of Peru or Mariabills Jalapa)

Derives its name from the fact that the flowers open 4 o'clock in the afternoon, stay open all night and close about nine in the morning.

A handsome plant for making an attractive display of its many colored flowers from the middle of July until frost. The blossoms are marbled and spotted in the most diversified manner, the same plant producing different colors; some branches will grow flowers of a single color only, while others will have striped or partly colored. The leading colors are red, white and yellow, with stripes and variegations of all three. Height 2 ft. Hardy annual. Per pkg., 5c.

Forget-Me-Not

MYOSOTIS—A very pretty, little hardy perennial, about 6 inches high. Will thrive best in a cool, moist situation, and is well adapted for bedding or rockwork. **For-Get-Me-Not**. Blue. The standard variety. Per pkg., 10c.



California Poppies

Foxglove

LARGE FLOWERING—Spotted and mixed, very ornamental amongst shrubbery, producing tall spikes of showy flowers of purple, rose, white and yellow. Per pkg., 5c.

Geranium

Probably the Geranium is better known and more universally admired than any other plant known. The constant succession and durability of bloom till frost comes, the brilliancy of the scarlet and other colors, and the exquisite markings of the leaves of some of the varieties render them very desirable for pot culture or bedding. No garden seems complete without a bed of them, and in every collection of conservatory or parlor plants we are sure to find the Geranium. Height 1 to 2 feet. Half hardy perennial. Single and Double mixed, per pkg., 5c.

Gaillardia

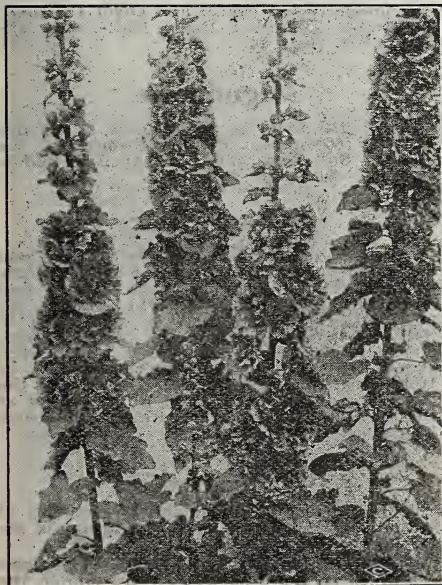
BLANKET FLOWER—June to October, 2 ft. Their long-flowering period, long stems and bright colors make these one of the most valuable of perennials, being easily grown in beds or borders in ordinary garden soil.

GRANDIFLORA MIXED—Composite flowers, variegated with shades of red and yellow. Per pkg., 10c.

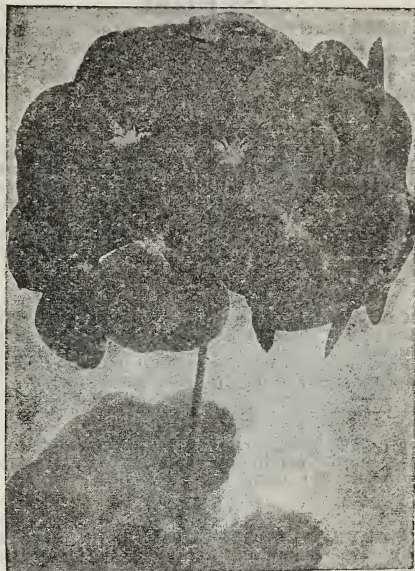
Gypsophila

(Baby's Breath)

A quick growing annual with myriads of small, open, bell-shaped flowers borne in great profusion. Does well in almost any soil in an open situation. It is much esteemed for bunching with other flowers and adds grace and lightness to any bouquet.



Hollyhocks



Geranium

The plants grow 10 to 15 inches high and the rows can be planted quite closely together. Sow the latter part of April where the plants are to bloom. Per pkg., 5c.

Gourds

A packet or two of Gourd seed planted along a fence, trellis or arbor and you will be delighted with the great variety of curiously shaped gourds. The children will be especially interested in these. The vines grow rapidly and make an abundance of shade.

MIXED GOURDS—All kinds mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Heliotrope

A well known popular greenhouse plant, fine for bedding, vases or baskets and exquisite for pot culture in winter. Flowers purple, borne in clusters and exceedingly fragrant. Height 1 foot. Mixed colors, pkt., 10c.

Hollyhocks

Seeds should be sown in June or July to have flowering plants the next summer; or, if sown in the house early in the spring they will bloom the first year. The flowers are from four to six inches across, single and semi-double. Will bloom the first season if sown early.

Choice mixed, pkt., 10c; Double White, per pkg., 10c; Double Pink, per pkg., 10c; Double Yellow, per pkg., 10c; Double Red, per pkg., 10c.

Hop

VARIEGATED JAPANESE—The leaves are beautifully and distinctly marked with silvery white, yellowish white, and light and dark green. It retains this foliage until late in the autumn; climbing 20 feet. Per pkg., 5c.

Ice Plant

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM—Fine for baskets, rock work and vases. Leaves and stems appear as though covered with ice crystals. Tender trailer; six inches. Per pkg., 5c.

Kochia

BURNING BUSH—This most popular ornamental annual is also known as Summer Cypress. It is very quick growing, and may be sown in the open when the trees are coming out in leaf. The plants branch freely and are perfectly round. The slender light green foliage changes to a rich crimson. Per pkg., 5c.

Larkspur

COCCINEUM—One of the handsomest annuals ever introduced. Very beautiful hardy annuals, producing dense spikes of flowers, which are very decorative. Mixed Colors, per pkg., 5c; Blue (Plain), per pkg., 5c.

Lupins

MIXED—Showy hardy plants from 2 to 3 feet high, producing spikes of attractive flowers. Per pkg., 5c.

Lychnis

MALTESE CROSS—Heart-lobed stars of brightest vermilion, arranged in large flat panicles. Per pkg., 5c.

Liatris

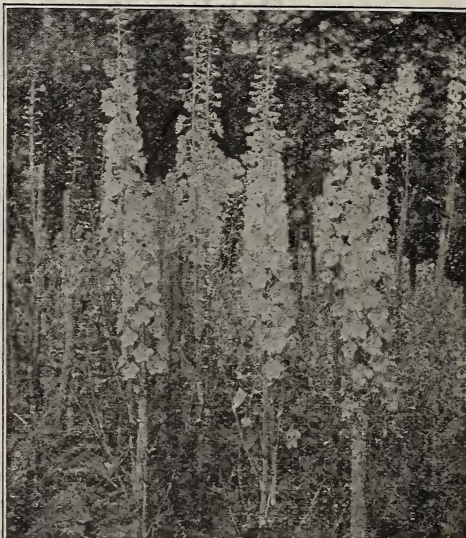
BLAZING STAR or GAY FEATHER—Unique, mid-summer flowers showing a blaze of light rosy purple from tip to base of each feathery stalk. 4 to 5 feet. Per pkg., 5c.

Linaria

A well-known trailing species which will seed itself from year to year and is useful for covering rock work or stumps. Small



Morning Glories



Larkspur

inconspicuous lilac-colored flowers. It can be sown in boxes or hanging baskets any time of the year. Per pkg., 5c.

Marigold

A showy plant of compact symmetrical growth, handsome foliage and a profusion of flowers of brilliant colors of yellow and finely variegated and striped with dark rich colors of maroon and brown. Flowers of this variety are about 1 inch in diameter, full double to the center and cover the plant profusely. Height 1 foot. Half-hardy annual. Per pkg., 5c.

Mignonette

A general favorite on account of its delightful fragrance. Blooms throughout the season. Sow from middle of April to middle of June. Per pkg., 5c.

Moonflower

These beautiful climbers grow rapidly, and will reach a height of 20 to 30 feet in a single season. The foliage is large, dense, and luxuriant, affording splendid shade for porches. Plant the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rich soil in spring, when the trees are well out in leaf. For the Northern States, seed should be started indoors the middle of March, setting the vines outdoors when the trees are out in leaf. The flowers open at sundown, and most varieties have a delicious fragrance. Per pkg., 5c.

Morning Glory

Climbing plants; unequaled for rapidity of growth and profusion of bloom, annuals attaining height of 30 to 50 feet.

GIANT IMPERIAL JAPANESE—The flowers of these morning glories are double the size of the ordinary morning glory. Per pkg., 5c. Fine Mixed, per pkg., 5c.

Nasturtiums

DWARF—The dwarf Nasturtiums are of neat, compact growth, and are splendid for borders. They are very fine for cut-flowers, and the more they are cut, the more they bloom. They commence to flower in early summer and continue until frost, never failing to give abundant satisfaction. Per pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

TALL—These ever popular free-flowering annuals are of the easiest culture, growing and blooming in the greatest profusion, even in the poorest soils. They may be had in a great variety of shades and colors, to suit any taste and with foliage of many different types. The tall Nasturtiums are very fine for massive beds or heavy borders. They are all of strong, vigorous growth, throwing out running shoots that may be trained upon strings or wires or may easily be made to climb ordinary fences or wire netting. Per pkg., 5c; oz., 10c.

Portulaca

"MOSS ROSE"—A beautiful hardy annual whose home is South America. It is unsurpassed in brilliancy by any other annual in cultivation. The plants are low-growing and creep along the ground. They thrive well in almost any location and can withstand the hottest summer weather, but are rather susceptible to continuous wet weather. They do best, however, in a light or sandy soil, where they will grow far more luxuriantly and bloom more freely. They love the full sunlight and the rich and gay colors daze the eye on bright days. Even though the plants do well during the warm summer, the finest flowers are produced the latter part of August and in September, when there are heavy dews at night. This is especially true of the double-flowering varieties, which frequently come only semi-double during the early part of the season. Sow the seed thinly early in the spring and keep free of weeds. Double Mixed, per pkg., 10c; Single Mixed, per pkg., 10c.

PARANA—The single blossoming type of Portulaca from South America. Has extremely large blossoms of only one color, namely red. Per pkg., 10c.

Oxalis

OXALIS—Small free-flowering plants with clover-like leaves and thickly starred with small bright flowers from June until frost.



Pansy



Nasturtium

Fine for growing in pots or baskets during winter. Sow the seed in the spring where the plants are to bloom. Per pkg., 5c.

Oenothera

OENOTHERA—Evening Primrose. Mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. Neat plants, with large, saucer-shaped flowers, white or golden yellow; open at dusk; emit a delightful perfume. Per pkg., 5c.

Pansies

Pansy seed sown in August will provide strong plants for early spring bloom. The latter part of April is best for spring sowing, under normal conditions, producing flowers by the last of June and continuously until fall. A well enriched, finely worked soil is best. If drilled in, seed should be covered not over four times its own depth. If thinly covered (paper will do), to preserve moisture, germination should occur within 8 to 12 days. When the plants are sufficiently developed, transfer to desired location allowing about 9 inches for interval. Pansies will survive and bloom in waste spaces beneath the shading foliage of trees; but like most other flowers, attain fullest perfection in sunlight and natural ventilation. Many people start them in hotbeds or in boxes in the house, about two weeks before the probable earliest planting time.

LOEB'S MIXED ROYAL SHOW PANSIES—This is a very large-flowering strain with blooms of thick texture and rich coloring. Each petal has a large dark blotch and the color from this blotch radiates toward the margin of the petals. A unique and most beautiful strain that will please even the most particular lover of Pansies. Per pkg., 10c.

IMPERIAL—The flowers are of immense size, all of which are either three- or five-spotted. A great favorite with many gardeners on account of its large size and rich coloring. Per pkg., 10c.



Drummond Phlox

Phlox

No flower excels this in all the qualities that make it a popular annual. The flowers are brilliant and of varied colors; it blooms profusely and continuously; is one of the last to succumb to frosts of late October, and is excellent for bouquets.

NEW STAR PHLOX—The flowers with their long pointed petals and broad white margins, having a beautiful, star-like appearance. Many and wonderfully brilliant colors. Per pkg., 5c.

DRUMMONDI PHLOX—These rank among the finest herbaceous plants for beds and borders. Magnificent, large waxy flowers of lovely shades of color. Strong bushes, two or three feet high. Per pkg., 5c.

Poppies

All annual Poppies should be sown as early in spring as possible, in the location where they are to remain as they do not transplant successfully. Seed should be just barely covered, although firmly pressed down. Thin out to 3 or 4 inches between plants; and take time to remove old flower stems.



Double Petunias

ORIENTAL POPPIES—For brilliancy of coloring there is nothing to equal these Oriental Poppies. The flowers are of enormous size, often measuring over six inches in diameter, while the colors range from soft flesh and rose to most brilliant, dazzling scarlet, and richest maroon purple. One of their most valuable properties is that they are perfectly hardy perennials, increasing in size and beauty from year to year. Per pkg., 5c.

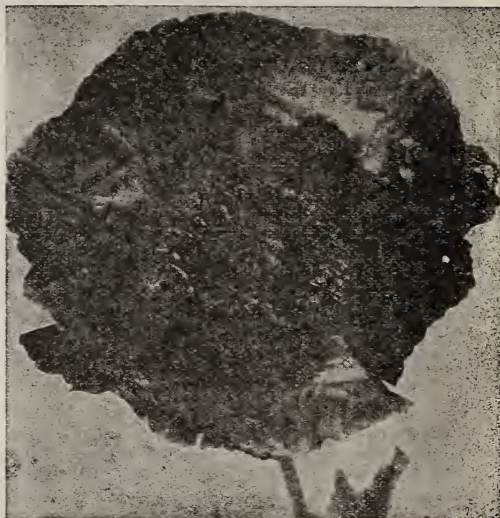
SHIRLEY—The most beautiful strain of the entire Poppy family. The colors range from bluish white through many tints to bright crimson. Two and one-half feet. Per pkg., 5c.

DOUBLE MIXED POPPIES—Per pkg., 5c.

FLANDERS POPPY—Vivid scarlet-red. This flower has in the minds of men been associated for over two hundred years with the battlefields of Flanders. Was the first official flower of the American Legion. Per pkg., 10c.

Petunias

For outdoor decorations or house culture, few plants are equal to this class. They commence to bloom early, and continue to flower through the summer. Give them a rich soil and a sunny place.



Oriental Poppy

DOUBLE MIXED LARGE FLOWERING—Flowers twice the size of the ordinary strain, and the most beautiful colors. Produce a larger per cent of double than most strains.

SINGLE, LARGE FLOWERING—Mixed. Per pkg., 15c.

Primrose

PRIMULA—These are perhaps the most desirable of all house plants. They are in almost constant bloom all winter, and if the plants be transferred to the border they will bloom nearly all summer. Though perennial, few plants flower more continually and seed should be sown every year. Give them a long time for growth before flowering, and do not force the young plants, but simply protect them from frost and damp and cutting winds. Height 9 inches. Mixed, pkg., 10c.

Ricinus

CASTOR OIL PLANT—This tender annual plant has enormous leaves beautifully lobed. Planted singly it makes a perfect pyramid, thickly set with broad palmate leaves; a large group of them gives a fine tropical effect. Sow in hot bed and transplant when three leaves have formed, or sow in ground where they are to grow. Per pkg., 5c.

Salvia

SCARLET SAGE—This very popular plant is a tender perennial, but should be treated as an annual. Its beautiful flaming spikes of blossoms will add more to a border than any other plant, and where a brilliant scarlet is wanted it is unsurpassed. The plants grow from one and one-half to three feet in height, inclined to branch freely towards the top, and are completely covered with showy sprays of bright scarlet flowers, usually until cut down by frosts. Per pkg., 5c.

Snapdragon

Snapdragons are favorites in American gardens, and this is not to be wondered at when we consider the long season during which they bloom, together with the exquisite beauty of their flowers. As a cut-flower, few annuals equal in brilliancy of color and beauty the glorious spikes of Snapdragons. They are easily raised from seed.

They have dark and glossy leaves and curiously shaped flowers with uniquely marked throats. They bloom in July from seed sown outdoors in early May, but for earlier bloom, seed should be started indoors during March. Succeed best in dry loamy soil. Half hardy perennial. Per pkg., 5c.

Salpiglossis

A beautiful annual that deserves to be more widely known; when once grown in the garden, will be one of the first to be chosen for the next year. Flowers of the



Snapdragons

richest colors, blue crimson, yellow, purple, scarlet, etc.; with texture like rich velvet, each petal beautifully penciled. Splendid for bouquets. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors, per pkg., 5c.

Smilax

SMILAX—No climbing plant surpasses this in beauty and grace of foliage. Grows about 10 ft. high with small white flowers. Seed should be soaked 24 hours before sowing. Its beautiful dark green delicate foliage makes it very desirable for bouquets, baskets, vases, etc. Per pkg., 5c.

Stocks

Very useful for bedding on account of its very full and persistent bloom. The flowers come in close-set, thick panicles not only on the main stems but in many side branches. There is some variation as to height, but they will average close to 2 feet. The numerous distinct odors are quite flashy and are particularly acceptable in August and September when flowers are scarce. Sow in hot beds or boxes during March and April, transplanting to boxes or pots; when weather becomes suitable, transplant to open ground, about one foot apart, for early flowers. Sow in open ground in May. Plants may be lifted in fall and potted up for winter blooming indoors. Per pkg., 5c.

Sweet William

There is perhaps no garden flower more favorably known or more freely planted than the Sweet William. They are easily grown from seed and produce a wonderful array of vivid colors in fancy patterns. Flowers are shaped and clustered much like Phlox, with equally vivid coloring; the markings, however being more sharply defined. Perfectly hardy. Per pkg., 5c.

Verbena

The most popular bedding plant grown from seed. The fine varieties of colors with stripes and markings of different shades, profuse and long continued bloom, and excellent for bouquets, making them one of the most desirable annuals in the catalog for general culture. Grown from the seeds, the plants will bloom more profusely than those produced from cuttings. Per pkg., 10c.



Sweet Williams

Wild Cucumber Vine

A climber with very bright green leaves and pure white flowers followed by innumerable seed pods with barbed prickles. This vine remains fresh until killed by frost and is not affected by insects of any kind. Per pkg., 5c.

Zinnias

Few flowers are so easily grown from seed sown in the open ground or bloom so abundantly and continuously as this hardy annual. Marvelous improvements have been wrought in the newer strains. We recommend them for groups, beds, borders and summer hedges, where they will bloom quite freely, but are incomparably bright during the month of August. Sow seed in the open ground early in spring or start them in hotbed or warm window and transplant when the ground is suitably warmed. Height $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet. Per pkg., 5c.

NEW DOUBLE ZINNIA—New Zebra. Striped like the animals of distant lands, the name of which it has. Per pkg., 5c.

WHITE GEM—Smaller but pure white in color. Per pkg., 5c.

Giant Flowered Zinnias

CRIMSON MONARCH—The largest and best of the truly red shades. The individual flowers are often 8 inches in diameter. The plants are vigorous, and altogether it is a fine contribution to the list of Zinnias. Per pkg., 10c.

GOLDEN STATE—In the bud a decided yellow, but as the flower develops it changes to a fine orange-yellow. Per pkg., 10c.

OLD ROSE—Has been a favorite with Zinnia growers for some years—but is still a popular variety. Per pkg., 10c.

WILD FLOWER GARDEN MIXTURE

Try our Wild Flower Garden. It is not just an ordinary wild flower mixture. It is



Sweet Peas



Zinnia

made up of seeds of all the popular, hardy flowers, both wild and cultivated, such as everybody delights in growing in odd nooks and corners; and in open beds where little attention need be given to assure a profuse growth. The beauty of this mixture lies in the great variety of flowers it contains. It embraces not only all the best known and most popular annuals, but a great many new and rare sorts, gathered especially for the mixture from all parts of the world. In order to induce all of our customers to try at least one package of these flower seeds, we are putting up an extra large package and sell them at the extremely low price of 5c per pkg., or 7 for 25c.

SWEET PEAS

We specialize in Sweet Peas, carrying all varieties at all prices. A lower priced sweet pea does not mean an inferior grade, it merely means a smaller blossoming sweet pea.

HOW TO GROW SWEET PEAS—The general opinion is that Sweet Peas being common and hardy can be planted anywhere, which accounts for a lot of failures. There is no reason why everyone should not have fine flowers if they will observe a few simple rules. First of all plant early. We recommend the middle of April. Dig deeply. If you are growing sweet peas every year, try and prepare your ground in the Fall, and dig 18 inches deep, mixing manure thoroughly in the subsoil. The surface soil in which the seed is sown should not contain manure. If you start in the Fall you will find you can sow earlier in the Spring. If you can't secure manure, use bone meal or commercial fertilizers containing phosphate and potash. Cover the ground an eighth of an inch with these and then dig in and mix thoroughly with the soil. Sow the seed three inches deep if on sandy soil, or two if in clay. Sow thinly unless you have the courage to pull them out after they come up. You can't have fine flowers through the season when plants are very thick. Two or three inches apart, or better four inches if

you want big flowers. Cultivate as soon as they are up and keep cultivating. Stake them as soon as the rows show plainly. For the first month they scarcely make any growth above ground, but don't need water unless the season is very dry. Later on, when they are showing vigorous growth, a

thorough watering twice a week will help wonderfully, if there is not sufficient rain. Don't plant them alongside a house, under trees or close to a board fence and expect much from them. They need open space. Spray thoroughly and often to prevent infection by aphids.

SPENCER SWEET PEAS

"Produce the Largest and Most Beautiful Flowers Known"

CREAM EARLY CANARY BIRD—This is a splendid rich deep cream or primrose-colored self. The flowers are of great size, beautifully waved, borne three or four on a stem. Oz., 50c.

ORANGE-SCARLET THOMAS STEVENSON—Flaming orange-scarlet standard with wings of rosy carmine shaded orange. Oz., 50c.

THE PRESIDENT—A brilliant orange-scarlet flower, always of largest size. The blooms, usually in fours, are carried on strong stiff stems. Oz., 50c.

PURPLE ROYAL PURPLE—The color is a rich warm purple, the younger flowers having a slightly softer color tone. Oz., 50c.

SALMON BARBARA—A superb salmon-colored self that makes a telling bunch either for exhibition or table decoration. Oz., 75c.

LAVENDER FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE—Soft, delicate lavender flowers of unusual size, handsomely waved and frilled. Blooms, freely, has long stems; especially fine for cut-flowers. Oz., 25c.

DEEP PINK COUNTESS—The original giant flowered Spencer with finest waved standard and wings clear pink, deepening somewhat towards the edge, but almost self-colored. Still one of the best Sweet Peas of today. Oz., 50c.

SCARLET KING EDWARD VII SPENCER—The grand carmine, scarlet flowered Spencer. Flowers are deeply frilled. Oz., 50c.

WHITE BURPEE'S GIANT WHITE—This is by far the finest of all white flowering varieties. The flowers are extra large, of fine form, with a magnificent and boldly waved standard. A vigorous grower, with enormous flowers which are invariably borne in fours on very long stems. Oz., 50c.

BLUE WEDGEWOOD—Clear delicate blue. A distinct shade named for the celebrated Wedgewood China. One of the most admired of the new Spencers. Oz., 60c.

MIXED SPENCER MIXTURE

—It is a carefully composed blend of the finest of the many named varieties of early flowering Spencers. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

Standard Varieties

CRIMSON KING EDWARD—The enormous flowers are uniformly waved and crinkled to a pronounced degree. The unusually large drooping wings

—one and three-eighths inches wide—make the flower appear truly gigantic. The color is dark red and is the nearest approach in color to the popular King Edward VII. Oz., 15c.

PINK GLADYS UNWIN—A most pleasing shade of rich pink with a suffusion of rose. Blooms profusely and early. The flowers are large, well waved, and are borne on long strong stems. Oz., 15c.

YELLOW HON. MRS. E. KENYON—A fine large, clear primrose. Oz., 10c.

LAVENDER LADY GRISEL HAMILTON—Very large flower with long stems, standard lavender, wings azure blue. Oz., 10c.

WHITE BLANCHE BURPEE—A splendid pure white variety. Oz., 15c.

STANDARD MIXED SWEET PEAS—
Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.



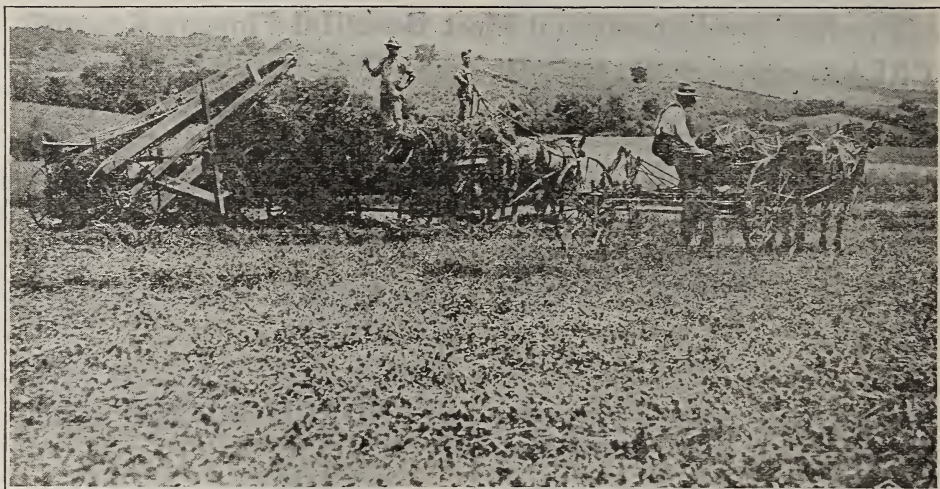
Spencer Sweet Peas

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS

We furnish the best that can be had anywhere. Pedigreed seed comes higher than ordinary, but the value to the planter of the high-grade stocks is vastly greater. Our seed grain is grown and specially prepared for planting purposes. It is carefully selected by experienced seedmen, thoroughly cleaned, and handled only by careful employees, as a safeguard against errors in filling.

These prices are all quoted subject to market changes without further notice.

NOTE: All our prices include bags.



Field of Dakota No. 12 Alfalfa

ALFALFA The Great Legume Forage Plant

We are pleased to advise our customers that we have discontinued handling any but Dakota Grown Alfalfa Seed.

Every farmer who expects to produce registered Grimm or Cossack alfalfa seed, wants to be certain that the seed planted to establish the field is genuine and can be traced, through reliable growers, to a genuine source.

We do not buy either of these varieties of Alfalfa Seed unless the fields of the grower have been registered, for this reason we can guarantee our seed to be genuine.

Registered Grimm Alfalfa

Grimm Alfalfa as it is generally called, was first grown by Wendelin Grimm, at a point in Minnesota. The wonderful advance made by this type over the ordinary Alfalfa led to its being subjected to the most severe tests by the Agricultural Colleges and others.

True Grimm Alfalfa has been so well advertised and described that any attempt at further praise would be superfluous. In every respect it has proved itself a most wonderful variety or type, and its reputation has been so well established that the true registered seed always commands a high price. Our stock of Grimm is the best that can be procured at any price, grown from the original stock, fully registered.

Cossack Alfalfa

This new variety introduced by Professor Hansen from Siberia has demonstrated its fitness for a greater area per acre than any other variety. First, it requires less seed per acre than others, caused by the fact that

it stools heavily, often throwing up as many as three to five hundred shoots from a single crown, producing finer and consequently better hay. Second, severe freezes do not injure the plant when it first appears above the ground from seed. Third, in nearly all sections of the United States, it outyields other varieties from ten to twenty-five per cent in hay tonnage per acre. Fourth, on account of its extreme hardness and its perfect root system, it stands severe pasturing by hogs or stock of other kinds and gives you a permanent field for many years. Sow from eight to twelve pounds per acre.

Alfalfa Seed, Dakota No. 12

The alfalfa seed which we are offering you as Dakota grown is known as Dakota No. 12. This seed comes from long established fields from the high and dry sections of South Dakota, consequently any plants that were not perfectly hardy have been killed out, leaving nothing but the hardest to produce seed. Our South Dakota alfalfa will produce the hardest alfalfa plants and yield greater returns in hay than seed grown in any other state. Experiment stations and other authorities all agree as to the advantage of our hardy Dakota alfalfa seed. If you want a hardy variety of seed that will produce more foliage, either green or dry, than any known clover, sow Loeb's South Dakota No. 12. We have a good supply of nice bright plump seed which we can guarantee almost one hundred per cent pure. We are positive that you will be more than pleased with this variety. To insure positive and prompt delivery we must have your order early. "Never put off ordering till tomorrow, what you could order today."

FOR PRICES SEE PAGE 62



Clover Field

CLOVER SEED

Medium Red Clover

This is the most popular member of the clover family and generally regarded as the most valuable. Sometimes called June Clover. It will produce two crops of hay and usually can be depended upon for a crop of hay and a crop of seed. It has the extra advantage of succeeding, under ordinary conditions, when seeded in connection with a grain crop, thus calling for very little extra labor when a clover stand is desired on the farm. It is about two weeks earlier than mammoth red clover, and is a biennial or two year crop. May be sown either in the Spring or Fall and where no other grasses are used, at the rate of 10 to 12 pounds to the acre according to quality of seed used and condition of the soil.

Mammoth Red Clover

This is grown largely for pasture and to restore fertility to depleted soils. It makes good hay if cut soon enough although it has a coarser stem than the Medium Red Clover. Mammoth Red Clover supplies fine grazing for stock. It sometimes yields more seed than Medium Red Clover. Being a rank grower, it is very valuable for fertilizing purposes. The foliage, flower and stem are darker in color than the Medium Red Clover. It ripens later, and makes only one crop. Especially valuable on light, sandy lands. Eight pounds of seed are sufficient to sow an acre.

Alsike or Swedish Clover

This is one of the hardiest varieties known. It is perennial and does not winter kill. It will do better on moist land than any other variety of Clover, and is suitable for either hay or pasture. When sown with other grasses, it forms a thick undergrowth and greatly increases the yield. It is frequently sown both with Medium Red Clover and with Timothy, and the quality of hay thus produced is excellent. It is fine-stemmed and leafy and thus is quickly cured. It makes a very profitable seed crop in many sections of the Northwest. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. per acre.

White or Dutch Clover

A low, close growing Clover; round white heads, very fragrant. Very desirable for

To obtain a good stand and permanent growth of all legumes such as Alfalfa, Clover, Peas, Beans, Vetch, etc., inoculate your soil with



beautifying the lawn. It will stand close cutting and very rapidly throws up an abundance of leaves and blossoms. It is usually better to sow with other grasses. Does well on most any soil.

White Blossom Sweet Clover

Melilotus Alba. Sweet Clover grows in all parts of the United States and Canada. Experience has proved that, in many sections, it is a valuable addition to farm crops.

It is the most vigorous soil enricher of all the clovers, and will usually make satisfactory growth on poor, worn-out soil which will not support ordinary farm crops.

The seedbed must be well prepared and very firm. The lack of a firm seed-bed is often the reason why Sweet Clover fails on cultivated fields. It is usually best to seed on ground such as corn stubble that does not require ploughing, depending upon a disc or spike-tooth harrow to cover the seed.

It is seeded either in spring or fall, depending upon the climate. Many methods of seeding are practiced, but when sown alone the best results are obtained. Sometimes good stands are obtained with a nurse crop. Sow about 12 or 15 pounds to the acre.

It is usually possible to get one cutting of Sweet Clover the first year and two good hay crops the second; or hay and pasture, or one hay crop and one seed crop. It is a splendid feed, about equal to Alfalfa.

Sweet Clover can usually be killed when mown in full bloom. It disappears completely under ordinary mowings or cultivation; for under such conditions it lasts only two years and cannot reseed itself.

Biennial Yellow Blossom

(*Melilotus Officinalis*)

Belongs to the same type as the White Blossom, excepting that the flowers are yellow.

It is claimed that it yields earlier and produces a finer quality of hay. It will not produce as heavy a tonnage as the White, as it is shorter in growth, but for early use it is superior to the White.

Sow Clover with your fall grain if you would maintain the fertility of your soil.

TIMOTHY

Timothy is the standard hay of commerce. The cheapness of the seed, the ease of culture, and excellent quality of the hay make it a favorite.

It is adapted to all soils, but succeeds best on moist loams and clays. The life of a Timothy meadow varies according to soil and climate. It produces more profitable yields the first and second years.

Timothy is grown in a four or five-year rotation; 15 pounds of Timothy are considered a full seeding when used alone; when seeded with Clover, Wheat, Oats or Barley, 8 to 12 pounds of Timothy with 4 to 5 pounds of Red Clover is a desirable mixture.

It is preferable to cut Timothy after the seed is formed and in full milk on account of the roots being better able to withstand drought. It should be cut 4 inches from the ground, as most Timothy is killed by mowing close and early, before it has come to maturity.



Timothy

Orchard Grass

One of our most useful grasses. Though it looks coarse, it is one of the earliest, most productive, nutritious and valuable of the cultivated grasses. It comes very early in spring, furnishing pasture earlier than other grasses. It makes good hay if cut as soon as in bloom. It is especially valuable, mixed with other grasses and clovers, for pastures and for sowing on logged-off land. It thrives in a great variety of soils and as its roots stand drought better than most other grasses. When used alone, sow twenty-five to forty pounds per acre.

Red Top

Red Top is highly thought of, both as a permanent pasture and as a meadow grass for hay. It thrives under a wider range of soil and climate than any other cultivated grass. The sod of this grass is also useful in preventing soils from washing.

For sour or acid soils, swampy or meadow lands liable to overflow, or soils not quite rich enough for Timothy, or other Grasses or Clovers, Red Top is especially valuable. It will not do well in sandy or leachy soils, but it is said to be adapted to a wider range of



Kentucky Blue Grass

Kentucky Blue Grass

Kentucky Blue Grass is the "King of Grasses." As a pasture grass it is without a rival. To the stock farmer it is his leading asset; once established, a Blue Grass pasture is a source of permanent income. Its only enemy is the burning rays of August sun, but with the returning cooler days and autumn rains it quickly restores its vigorous aftermath which remains abundant until checked by settled winter weather.

The main point is to sow early enough in the spring so that the grass will get a sufficient hold to resist the heat and drought of summer; or, if sown in the fall, the seeding should be in the latter part of August or early in September. If sown at that time, the fall rains will cause the seed to germinate quickly and grass to grow rapidly; if sown much later it is liable to be killed by frost. If sown alone, 15 to 20 lbs. of good seed should be sown per acre. When used for lawns, sow at the rate of three bushels per acre.

Owing to its perennial habit and thick growth of sod, it is particularly suited for lawns or for turfing the slopes of terraces and embankments where the soil is good.



Orchard Grass

FOR PRICES SEE PAGE 62



Sudan Grass

soil and climatic conditions than any cultivated grass grown in America.

If sown alone, one bushel (14 pounds) of solid seed per acre is the usual rate of seeding. It may be sown alone either spring or fall, or with some small grain as a nurse crop. If covered after sowing, it should be done very lightly, rolling being preferable to brushing or harrowing.

It is often sown with other Grasses and Clovers, especially Timothy and Clover. These additions increase both the quality and quantity of the hay. The dense sod of Red Top will continue its growth for a longer period during the year than almost any other grass.

Bromus Inermis

Dakota grown seed only. New settlers west of the Missouri River in North and South Dakota and western Nebraska should use this grass almost exclusively on their land. An exceedingly valuable grass; succeeds and produces immense crops of high nutritive value on the sterile and arid plains of our Western States, growing luxuriantly on dry, sandy soils where other grasses would perish. It is perennial and once sown down will stand for ten years. It is one of the surest to obtain a catch, establishing itself very rapidly, so much so that a good hay crop can be had the first season, followed afterwards by an immense amount of succulent pasturage. On and after the first season two crops a year can be had from it. When fully grown the plant stands 3 to 4 feet in height and stools out freely. It is ready to cut the latter part of June.

Sudan Grass

Sudan Grass when seeded broadcast or in drills averages about 3 to 5 feet in height and has stems a little smaller than a lead pencil, being about three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. If grown in rows and cultivated it reaches a height of 5 to 9 feet, and the stems are larger than usual, being about one-fourth of an inch in diameter. The panicle is loose and open.

The planting of Sudan Grass seed should be delayed until the soil is thoroughly warm. Sorghum planting time or a little later is about right for Sudan.

When planted for hay or pasture the best method is to plant from 15 to 25 pounds to the acre with a grain drill. The amount of seed depends on the soil, climate, and rainfall. When planted for seed production the

best results are obtained by planting from 2 to 4 pounds to the acre in rows forty and forty-four inches apart. This can be done very easily by using the ordinary corn planter with a milo plate.

The ground on which Sudan is planted should be in good condition at planting time. This is very important because Sudan grows very slowly the first three weeks. When Sudan is planted with a grain drill no cultivation is necessary and when planted with a corn planter the corn-cultivating machinery should be used.

Sudan Grass under average conditions yields two cuttings of hay each season. Under favorable conditions three cuttings are sometimes secured.

Sudan Grass when nearly mature makes good ensilage, but as it cures so rapidly it is recommended to feed Sudan for hay and use corn and sorghums for ensilage.

Grass Mixtures

MIXTURE FOR HOG PASTURE

This superior mixture will be considered very heavy seeding and expensive, but if you desire a permanent hog pasture, you cannot afford to be conservative on seed or limit the varieties. This mixture contains the following varieties of grass, also the actual percentage of each that the mixture contains: White Blossom Sweet Clover, 10 percent; Alfalfa, 10 percent; Red Clover, 4 percent; Alsike Clover, 4 percent; Timothy, 5 percent; Kentucky Blue Grass, 20 percent; Orchard Grass, 16 percent; Meadow Fescue, 15 percent; Bromus Inermis, 8 percent; Red Top, 8 percent. Twenty pounds per acre.

MIXTURE FOR HIGH LAND

This mixture is very good for pasture and hay. Contains the following varieties of grass and their respective percentages: Alfalfa, 15 percent; Red Clover, 10 percent; Timothy, 10 percent; Bromus Inermis, 15 percent; Slender Wheat Grass, 15 percent; White Dutch Clover, 8 percent. Fifteen pounds per acre.

MIXTURE FOR LOW, DAMP SOIL

This mixture can be cut for hay, but is better for pasture. Contains the following varieties of grass with their respective percentages: Alsike Clover, 10 percent; Meadow Fescue, 20 percent; Red Top, 15 percent; Bromus Inermis, 15 percent; Orchard Grass, 30 percent; Slender Wheat Grass, 20 percent. Twenty pounds per acre.



A Field of Cut Millet

MILLET

German Millet

(True Southern Grown Seed.) In the North, Millet is sown almost altogether for hay, and for that purpose Southern grown seed is much the best. It grows taller than does that from Northern seed, and that means more hay. It is finer than that from northern seed, and that means better hay. In fact, it is our judgment, based on an experience of many years, that a farmer had better, from the standpoint of profit alone, sow Southern grown Millet than to sow the best Northern Millet as a gift. Millet seed produced in the North, even from Southern seed, becomes what we call Common Millet. Not only does the plant change in character, become coarser and much more dwarf, but the seed itself shows a change, and is readily distinguished by those experienced in handling it.

We wish to say that any Millet seed offered and shipped by us as German Millet is true Southern grown seed, and that only.

German Millet is very sweet, palatable, and when fed to dairy cows produces a large amount of milk. On good rich soil it grows four to five feet high. It is very tender if cut at the right stage, which is when it is in full bloom. About three-fourths of a bushel of seed is sown to the acre: 50 lbs. per bu. A good yield is from three to five tons of hay to the acre.



Siberian Millet

German

(Northern Grown)

As stated before, German Millet does not yield so much hay nor as good hay as the German (Southern Seed). It is usually much cheaper than true German. Grows usually from 2½ to 4 feet high and makes excellent hay. Sow about three-fourths of a bushel to the acre.

Hog or Broom Corn Millet

This is grown for the same purpose for which other Millets are sown, and makes fair hay if cut very young. It, however, yields enormously of seed, even 60 to 70 bushels to the acre, and this seed is very advantageously used for fattening swine and other stock, and is of special value for this purpose in sections where corn cannot be safely or cheaply grown. Seed also makes very fine feed for poultry and young chicks. It is very similar to the Early Fortune Millet, except that the seed is yellowish white in color. It will mature in about two months from sowing the seed.

Early Fortune Millet

This is similar to Hog Millet, but red in color and has very large, coarse seed, which is fed extensively by poultry raisers. Popular in the North as it resists drought to a remarkable degree.

Siberian Millet

Siberian Millet is regarded as one of the best varieties for general cultivation in the western states. It matures about the same as Common and Hungarian Millet and has been successfully grown in sections where the season is too short to mature a corn crop. Probably no variety of Millet produces a heavier yield, or better quality of hay. Its abundant growth, combined with a leafy character of stalk and drought resistant qualities, has brought it into high favor among stockmen in the northwestern states.

Southern grown seed. Northern grown seed.



Field Peas

KAFFIR CORN

Kaffir Corn grows five to six feet high, straight, upright growth. The stalk bears numerous wide leaves; keeps brittle and juicy, making excellent fodder either green or dried. Seed crop is heavy, yielding 30 bushels per acre. Can go without rain without any loss in yield. Generally cultivated in drilled rows about three and one-half feet apart. It is given about the same cultivation as ordinary corn except that it is only cultivated one way. In sowing broadcast treat same as Amber Cané.

Early Amber Sugar Cane

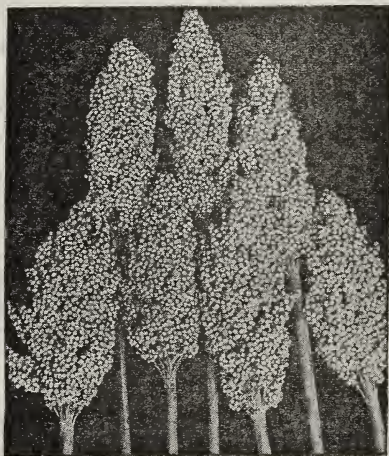
Is the standard variety especially adapted to our country where early maturity is of importance. It requires approximately 70 to 100 days to mature. As a fodder crop it furnishes an enormous amount of feed. It will out-yeild Fodder Corn, producing a richer and more nutritious feed of greater value. A forage crop is not expected to produce much grain and the stalks should stand thick enough on the ground to produce fine—not coarse forage. At the same time, too thick planting has resulted in more disappointments in yields of forage than any other cause as a certain amount of moisture will care for only a certain number of plants. Since no man can tell what the weather will be, it is a good plan to guard against dry weather by not planting too heavily.

Canada Field Peas, Yellow

No other grain crop except Oats can be devoted to so great a variety of uses. The grain is possessed of a relatively high feeding value and the same is true of the straw. As a pasture for certain kinds of live stock, Peas may be made to serve an excellent purpose.

There is no kind of live stock on the farm to which Peas cannot be fed with positive advantage. They make a good food for horses at work, and colts during the period of development, if given as a part of the grain food. As a food for fattening cattle, Peas are probably unexcelled.

Peas furnish a good food for milk cows. They have been found peculiarly beneficial for building up dairy cows when "out of condition," and for sustaining them in fine form, and they are also excellent in milk production. When given along with oats and bran to cows in milk, they may usually form one-third to one-half of the grain portion by weight.



Kaffir Corn



Soy Beans

SOY or SOJA BEANS

Valuable for silage, hay, for hogging off and as a soil improver. They resemble the navy bean in appearance but grow considerable taller. When planted with corn for silage the total yield per acre is increased and the feeding value of the silage improved. For hay they are valuable as an emergency leguminous crop where clover has been winter killed; equal to clover in feeding value and one of the best annual clover substitutes. Like clover they gather nitrogen from the air.

For hay, plant 60 to 90 lbs. per acre in rows 20 to 36 inches apart. Harvest when pods are well filled and leaves commence to turn. Allow to wilt in swath then rake up and place in small cocks. Curing sometimes requires several days and should be thorough. Soy Beans drop their leaves quite easily and should be cut before any number have fallen. They should be handled as little as possible to retain the most leaves.

Wisconsin or Early Black Soy Beans

Be sure to get the genuine extra early variety. They grow from 18 to 30 inches high and mature in 65 to 70 days. They are one of the best yielders of beans and best suited for hogging down.

The Manchu

Is a good yielder and hence is popular with the farmers. The yield runs around 20 bushels to the acre and the oil content is from 18 to 24 per cent. In habit of growth the Manchu is low branching.

Ito San

Is earlier than Manchu with a good growth, but with somewhat lower oil content. In general it is a good yielder and one of the best early beans. The yields of Ito San are about 15 bushels of seed per acre and the oil content runs from 15 to 17 per cent.



Seed Barley

SEED BARLEY

Wisconsin Pedigree Barley

Is a selection from Oderbrucker and comes from the foremost state in the Union in the production of barley. It is the result of many years' selection and breeding, starting with a single perfect stalk. In yield it averages 15 to 20 bushels more than other sorts and the quality is unequalled. The long, large heads are completely filled out. The color is brighter and whiter than any other barley now on the market. Another important matter is that the kernels are all uniform in size, plumpness, color, etc., and nearly always overruns in weight. It is a most vigorous grower with tall, strong straw which stands up better than any other. Every barley grower should hasten to get a start with this new and coming variety.



Our Seed has Large Yields

Northern Grown Seed Barley

Our stock is as fine as is obtainable. A splendid six-rowed barley, which has been grown in Brown county for many years and is now one of the most reliable varieties of barley grown in large quantities. It is early, very vigorous and strong, bearing long, well-filled heads of plump grain. The strong root and long, stiff straw have been characteristic of this barley and in yield it has been wonderfully satisfactory.

OATS

Kherson and Sixty Day Oats

Kherson and Sixty Day Oats are very similar and perhaps identical, so that the same description may be applied to both.

Their growth is vigorous but not rank; the plants being slender and strong, and of average height. The panicle is open, medium in size, bearing from 25 to 50 spikelets. The kernels are small to medium in size, slender in shape but plump and thin hulled, making them very meaty and very heavy per measured bushel. The larger kernel in the spike-

let at times bears a short weak awn. The color of the grain is from a pale yellow or almost white to a deep yellow, the intensity of color varying with weather conditions. They are among the earliest oat varieties known, usually maturing in 70 to 90 days from the date of seeding.

An early maturing grain has more assurance of escaping rust and drought or frost in northern latitudes that often come before later maturing grains are mature.

Because of their early maturing and rather scanty foliage, they are particularly suitable to use as a nurse crop for grass and clover.

These oats are more adapted to low, rich ground than most varieties, for they have a less tendency to rust or lodge. There is probably no other known variety of oats so suitable to such a wide range of soils and climate and still remain productive.

Comparative yields with other varieties over a period show the Kherson variety to be somewhat higher.



Field of Kherson Oats
FOR PRICES SEE PAGE 62



Swedish Select Oats

Swedish Select Oats was introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the Moscow district of Russia in 1899 and distributed among the U. S. Experiment Stations. It is a typical white oats with a long spreading panicle, kernels large, plump and heavy. The larger kernel in the spikelet usually grows a strong, twisted, black awn. During favorable seasons the weight per measured bushel is very high. It is a strong grower with broad leaves and stiff, tall straw, growing somewhat coarser than the Kherson and yielding more straw to the acre. This oats is a later maturing variety, requiring 100 to 115 days to mature from the date of seeding. It is popular for its stiff straw and drought resisting qualities and its splendid ability to grow on soils of medium fertility so prevalent throughout the northern states. Its strong, dense root system enables it to resist considerable drought. It is also a valuable variety of oats to grow under irrigation in the Rocky Mountains and Pacific Northwest regions. It is an exceptionally good yielder of grain and produces a fine quality of straw desired by many farmers. On rich soils or during favorable conditions this variety has a tendency to lodge, although not to any greater degree than many other varieties.

Hulless Oats

The principal use of these Oats is cereal, chick feed or hog feed. A boon to the cereal manufacturer and to the poultryman. Just consider for a moment the tremendous advantages of growing and marketing Oats without hulls, especially when the yield in bushels is equal and sometimes better than ordinary Oats. Our grower says the first year the Hulless Oats produces 65 bushels of 45 lbs. per acre or better than his ordinary Oats planted at the same time. Standard weight per bushel 45 lbs. The stock is quite limited.

Dwarf Essex Rape

One of the most satisfactory quick-growing crops for cattle, sheep and hogs, affording in from six to eight weeks from sowing, excellent pasture, besides being splendid soil improver. Rape has a high feeding value. It is excellent for fattening sheep and swine, produces an abundant flow of milk in cows, and is the ideal pasture for weaning lambs. Can be sown broadcast in the spring at the rate of six to eight pounds per acre, or in the fall four to five pounds. If sown between corn, three to four pounds is sufficient.

Speltz or Emmer

A grain especially suited to dry lands. Being semi-hardy, it can be sown very early in the spring like oats. Emmer grows best in the dry prairie regions with hot summers, and even does well in poor or stony ground. It is a better drought and rust resister than either Oats or Barley, and it also yields considerably better. The feeding value is high. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to acre.

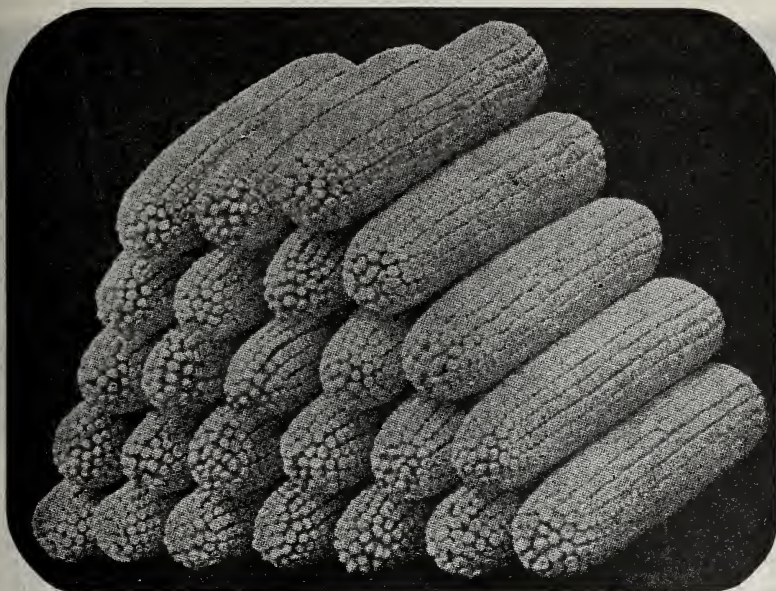
Flax

The standard sort used in the northwest. It requires special machinery to make seed of any grain and this is especially true of flax. Cleaning Flax so as to make it "right" for seed is a somewhat expensive operation and involves a very considerable waste. But write for sample, use the magnifying glass and compare it with flax from the farm or elevator and judge for yourself if our seed is worth to you all it costs. Spray your flax with formaldehyde before seeding.

Kota Seed Wheat

* Kota is a rust-resistant variety of hard spring wheat, classed in the Preston group of common wheats. A small quantity of it, was originally imported from Russia and during the rust epidemic of 1916 it was discovered that this wheat was resistant to the ravages of black stem rust. Kota has been grown on many farms in different localities of the state and in no instance has black stem rust perceptibly affected the yield. Kota excels Marquis, not only in rust resistance, but Kota also yields more per acre, weighs more per bushel, contains more protein and more flour.

FOR PRICES SEE PAGE 62



White Dent

DON'T PLANT "JUST CORN," PLANT SEED CORN

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

On arrival of seed corn examine it, test it, have your state or United States Department of Agriculture test it, and if not satisfactory, or for any reason you do not wish to keep the seed, return them within ten days and we will promptly return your money. This guarantee holds good on any seed corn, clover, grass or other seeds purchased of us. Could you ask any fairer offer?

DAKOTA GROWN SEED CORN

All our corn listed on the following pages was grown for us right here in Brown county, South Dakota, with the exception of our Southern Fodder.

Just a few words in regard to the manner in which we handle such large quantities of corn. Our corn storage building, which is 50 by 100 feet, is extremely well ventilated and is kept at an even temperature (well above freezing) all winter, which assures us that our corn is never touched by frost after it has been placed in the cribs. Here, the corn is sorted and constantly tested to make sure that every bushel of corn that we send out is of satisfactory germination.

People who have visited our corn room give us credit for having the finest corn room in the Northwest and they assure us that our efforts toward putting out good seed corn are heartily appreciated.

No matter how much moisture corn contains, there is no danger of the vitality being weakened after it has been placed in our corn room.

You will find it very interesting and well worth your time to inspect our corn room and see how the corn is sorted, shelled and graded.

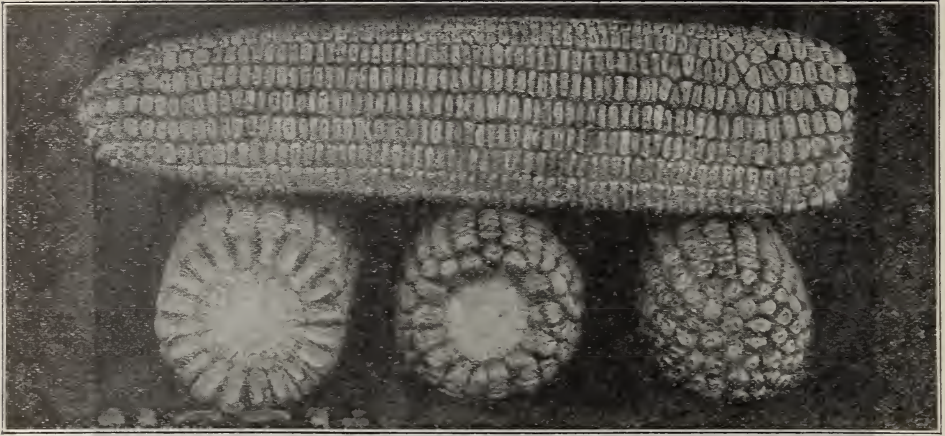
Of course we would like to have your orders, but whether we get them or not, we invite you to come in and see our stock. We are here for service.

Each year farmers in this locality plant corn that fails to mature simply because they plant corn imported from a southern locality even though it may have been less than 50 miles distant and was not acclimated. Soft or immature corn has not as high a feed value as thoroughly matured corn. Why not overcome this difficulty by ordering home-grown seed corn from us? The seed we offer is selected, graded, tested—ready to plant. All our corn does not test 100 per cent germination, but it is the best obtainable.

Secure your seed corn early; don't wait until planting time and then be obliged to get your corn planted late or fail to get the variety you wanted. Ask to see our corn and the methods we use in drying it. We are always ready for inspection.

ALL OF OUR CORN IS PRODUCED IN BROWN COUNTY.

FOR PRICES SEE PAGE 62



Minnesota No. 13

The Wonder Corn of the North Minnesota No. 13

Farmers living in the latitude of central Dakota will find this variety superior in quality and productiveness to any other they can plant. It is rightly named—for the results that corn growers in the North and Northwest secure from it year after year are assuredly wonderful.

Minnesota No. 13 is an early maturing—100-day—yellow corn, famous for big yields and hardy adaptability to a great range of soils and climatic conditions.

This variety is one of the most successful ones ever developed by the Minnesota Agricultural College Experiment Station. Ears average 8 inches in length and usually grow two to a stalk. There are 16 to 20 rows of kernels growing compactly from butt to tip

of each ear, and the color is a rich, bright yellow. Kernels are wedge shaped and the ears are almost invariably well filled, and the individual kernels plump and well colored. No corn makes a better appearance or excels Minnesota No. 13 for quality.

Silver King Corn

This corn was originally obtained from the Wisconsin experiment station and by a careful selection of the best and earliest ears we now have a White Dent Corn with large ears, small cob and deep kernels that is suited to our Dakota conditions. The ears of this corn average 8 to 9 inches in length and are always well filled out to the tips. As a yielder it has no superior. An average yield for this corn of 10 bushels per acre more than any other sort, and yields of over 60 bushels have been reported. These are remarkable yields when taking into consideration that the average crop of corn in Dakota is only about 35 bushels per acre.

In general there is not the demand for White Corn that there is for yellow. This is largely a matter of prejudice as they are practically the same feeding value. We urge the general growing of this splendid corn. It is a first-class variety for general farm use—as a grain feed, for ensilage or forage.

Rustler White Dent

Reputed for Its Extreme Earliness. Recognizing the invariable relationship between the type grown and the ripening season we unhesitatingly recommend this variety for its reliability as an extremely high-yielding Corn in districts throughout the Northwest where ninety-day corn is an absolute essential.

This variety originated many years ago in South Dakota and is largely grown in our northwestern states. Matures in 90 to 95 days. Our stock has been selected for earliness and consequently we have sacrificed size for an earlier strain of this variety. Actual measurements of our stock show an average length of little over 8 inches and circumference of trifle less than 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, 14 to 16 rows. For the same localities suitable for planting Minnesota No. 13 our Rustler White Dent can be planted.



Northwestern Dent



Brookings No. 86

Farmers' Surprise or White Dent Corn

Ripens with Northwestern Dent. This early White Dent, 12 to 14 rows, has stood the test for many years and is the only corn outside the Northwestern Dent that can show such a record for early ripening, great yield and compact growth of ears. It is one admirably adapted to a northern climate. Those wishing a first-class white corn will find in the Farmers' Surprise a hard corn to match. This is a most valuable early variety for our Northwest. We claim, and all customers who have grown it can prove, that the Farmers' Surprise is the hardest and most reliable Dent Corn to grow. It ripens within eighty-five days and produces just as much, if not more, than much later maturing kinds. Reliability is stamped upon every feature of this corn. As it is such a strong grower, sending its roots deep into the soil, it will produce a paying crop in most any locality where other varieties would not gather nourishment enough to grow a fair-sized stalk, much less to mature an ear. The Farmers' Surprise is of a very distinct type, the ears being symmetrically formed, long, straight and tapering to a point at once. The grain is of medium depth, compact and heavy.

Gold Coin Corn or Brown County Yellow Dent

The earliest, hardest and most drought-resistant dent corn. No corn has given better satisfaction or yielded better grain than this justly celebrated variety.

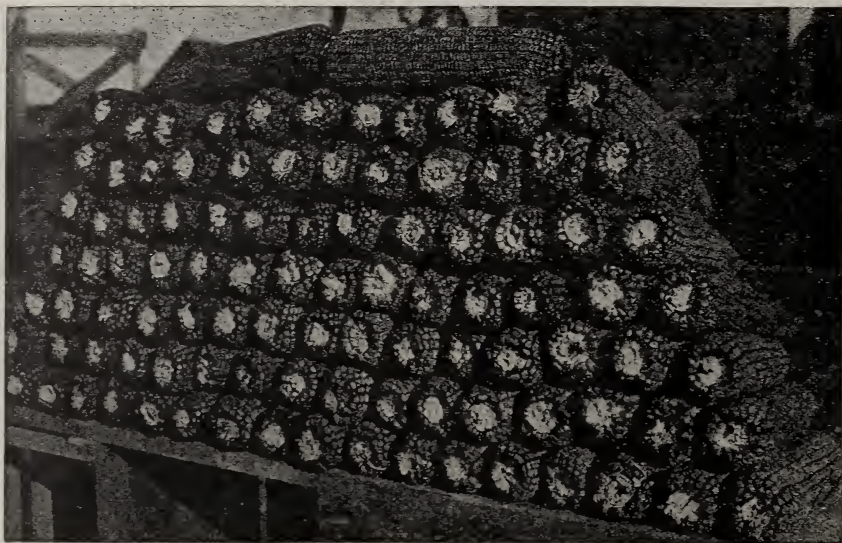
This wonderful variety has gained great favor among the corn growers everywhere. The large amount of corn produced on so small a cob surprises everyone.

It is what you have been seeking. It is all corn. It is early. It is prolific. It has strong, stiff stalk and stands up well. It will outyield any other early corn. It has the smallest cob of any large grain. Is rich in oil. It will fatten faster than any corn grown. It suits the grain dealer and tops the market. It takes first prize wherever shown.

The best up-to-date corn in existence.

Brookings No. 86

Originated by the Brookings Agricultural College. This is the very best 100 day yellow dent corn at present on the market. The ears will average seven inches in length, with from 14 to 16 rows well carried out at



Kaiser's Special

butt and tip. Color is a beautiful yellow and the grain is unusually deep, of smooth, handsome appearance. The ears are well formed of uniform size and moderately strong shank. It has a very leafy growth and attains a height of from six to seven feet. Has now been on the market for several years and is still gaining in popularity.

Runte's White Cap Yellow Dent

THE BEST CORN FOR NORTHERN LATITUDE.

Runte's White Cap Yellow Dent is so well known to corn growers in northern South Dakota, Montana and Minnesota as to need little comment.

It is hardy, vigorous in growth and under ordinary climate and weather conditions can

be depended upon to fully mature and yield big crops.

Runte's White Cap Yellow Dent will mature in 95 to 100 days. The ears average about 9 inches long and kernels are especially deep, and the cob unusually small. Ears have 14 to 16 rows of kernels and the kernels grow so compactly that the corn shelled off the cob will actually occupy more space than corn and cob before shelling.

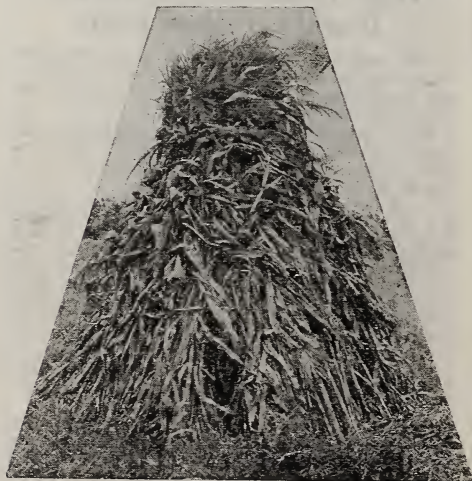
This wonderful northern grown corn was developed by Messrs Chas. and Ed. Runte, who have won national fame as corn growers and were the first men to introduce and grow this variety in this state.

Northwestern Dent Corn

Also called Bloody Butcher. It will mature in from 70 to 80 days with average weather. This is a very distinct and handsome variety, the exposed surface of the kernels being white and the sides of a pretty cherry color. It is large eared, 12 to 16-rowed, with large deep kernels and a thin cob. This corn has been originated here in the Northwest and although it is such a heavy yielder, generally producing from 40 to 60 bushels per acre, it matures here in the Northwest in 85 days. The average height of the stalks is from 6 to 7 feet and ears set about 2½ to 3 feet from the ground. It produces a large crop of corn and fodder at the same time.

Ear Corn or Shelled, Which?

We guarantee the same germination for our shelled as for our ear stock. The shelled will grow as many bushels per acre. We charge more for ear on account of extra cost of handling, and packing. You have our word that both shelled and ear are taken from the field to the plant before freezing weather. Add 50c per bushel when ordering corn in ear.



Southern Fodder

FOR PRICES SEE PAGE 62

Flint Varieties

Rainbow Flint

This variety of Flint is the largest producer of corn and fodder that we have. It is not unusual to produce a very large percentage of 14-inch ears of 14, 16 and 18 rows. The color, as the name implies, is about every color imaginable. This is an early variety and a great favorite in this locality. This stock is exceptionally fine for silo corn.

Squaw Corn

SQUAW FLINT. A very early "Native" variety having kernels all colors of the rainbow. A very beautiful corn and one that is very popular for late planting. It is what you might call all-purpose corn. It is fine for roasting ears: coming to that stage when early sweet corn is getting hard. It makes a fine fodder corn, as it throws out many suckers that make good-sized stalks, and each hill of this corn is literally covered with nice, long ears of all colors of corn. Stalks grow to good size covered with nice broad leaves, and every farmer that plants corn at all ought to plant at least a few hills. This corn is excellent for hogging down.

White Flint

This standard variety is considered the best flint corn on the market. The ears are of unusual length, 12 to 15 inches, and handsome shape, flinty white color. Plants of sturdy, vigorous growth; leaves are very broad and succulent, and it is therefore of great value for fodder and ensilage, as well as for grain crops. Stalks usually bear two or three long ears. You will be pleased with it if you like flint corn.

Yellow Gehu Flint

Resembles White Flint in earliness, habit of growth, etc., but the grain is yellow. Under normal conditions this variety will mature in 70 to 75 days. In localities where seasons are short and nights are cool it may be depended upon to give a crop. The yield must, of course, vary with conditions of soil, cultivation and season, but it has been no uncommon occurrence to secure a yield up to 75 bushels per acre. Gives an abundance of fodder of splendid quality. Average height stalk 5 feet, average distance base of ear from ground $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Average length of ear, 10 inches. Conditions same as noted for other varieties above.

Large Growing Southern Variety of Fodder Corn

SOUTHERN YELLOW FODDER CORN—

A tall growing Southern variety is very popular all over the country. In Canada it seems to have the preference over any other sort, perhaps because it has been very widely grown and will produce a large tonnage in a short space of time. It grows very tall and very leafy. Drill $1\frac{1}{4}$ bu. to the acre in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart.

SOUTHERN WHITE FODDER CORN— This is a tall growing leafy variety possessing the general characteristics of our Giant, but is not so closely jointed and therefore bears a few less leaves, with a correspondingly smaller tonnage per acre.



Be Sure
To Buy



Loeb's Baby Chix

A BIG SAVING FOR POULTRYMEN

Many of our customers ask what the advantage is in buying their baby chix already hatched over hatching the chix themselves. When you buy a hundred chix, you are sure of getting that number. If you set a hen you never can tell whether you will get 15 or 3 chix. And so with an incubator you may get 9 or 98 chix from 100 eggs, but you never are sure.

But in buying a hundred baby chix you are sure to get a hundred, thus you get away from all of the trouble of hatching with the old hen or incubator.

It Is Best To Order Early

Just as soon as you have decided what breeds you want and the quantity that you are going to want, make out your order and send it to us. It is the surest way of getting your chix when you want them. All orders are filled in the same rotation as received, according to date the chix are wanted.

Our Liberal Terms

If you wish your chix delivered within three weeks from time order is placed, send cash in full. If you want us to book your order for later delivery, send us a 20% deposit and the balance 15 days before the date chix are wanted. Be sure to state date you want your chix and we will fill your order to the best of our ability. No chix will be shipped C. O. D. nor unless they have been fully remitted for. We pay the postage.

Utility Stock

Our utility stock chicks are from parent stock that have been carefully culled and bred for **HIGH EGG PRODUCTION**. They are from the very best of utility breeding stock, but are not show birds, although many chix raised from this stock have won premiums. The aim in breeding this utility stock is to produce money-making poultry that will bring the greatest returns from the investment for the owner.

Superior Stock

This strain of chix will equal the exhibition chix offered by many hatcheries. They are carefully selected for show birds as well as heavy egg production.

These chix are strong, healthy, hardy, free from disease and just the thing for the good all around farm flock.

PRICES FOR 1926

UTILITY STOCK		March	April	May	June
S. C. White Leghorn, Barron English.....		\$0.16	\$0.15	\$0.14	\$0.12
S. C. White Leghorn .....		.15	.14	.13	.12
S. C. Brown Leghorn .....		.15	.14	.13	.12
S. C. Buff Leghorn .....		.15	.14	.13	.12
S. C. Mottled Anconas .....		.16	.15	.14	.12
S. C. Rhode Island Reds .....		.16	.15	.14	.12
S. C. Black Minorcas .....		.16	.15	.14	.12
Barred Plymouth Rocks .....		.16	.15	.14	.12
Buff Plymouth Rocks .....		.17	.16	.15	.13
White Plymouth Rocks .....		.17	.16	.15	.13
Buff Orpington .....		.18	.17	.16	.14
White Orpington .....		.18	.17	.16	.14
White Wyandottes .....		.18	.17	.16	.14
SUPERIOR STOCK					
S. C. White Leghorn, Barron English.....		.22	.20	.18	.16
S. C. White Leghorn .....		.20	.18	.16	.14
S. C. Brown Leghorn .....		.20	.18	.16	.14
S. C. Buff Leghorn .....		.20	.18	.16	.14
S. C. Mottled Anconas .....		.22	.20	.18	.16
S. C. Rhode Island Reds .....		.22	.20	.18	.16
S. C. Black Minorcas .....		.22	.20	.18	.16
Barred Plymouth Rocks .....		.22	.20	.18	.16
Buff Plymouth Rocks .....		.25	.23	.21	.19
White Plymouth Rocks .....		.25	.23	.21	.19
Buff Orpington .....		.30	.28	.26	.24
White Orpington .....		.30	.28	.26	.24
White Wyandottes .....		.30	.28	.26	.24

DON'T FORGET

The Improved Soil Inoculator, Nobbe-Hiltner Process



Restores and Maintains Soil Fertility

INSURES SUCCESS WITH LEGUMES

DON'T SOW LEGUME SEED WITHOUT INOCULATION

"Nitragin" is the trade name of the germ that acts on the Legume root, drawing nitrogen from the air and converts it into plant food. As a result it insures a uniform "catch," quickly growing a strong, healthy, hardy plant. At the same time the soil is enriched for the nourishment of the succeeding crop. But remember, only Legumes inoculated with a good reliable culture, such as "Nitragin," will do this. Use "Nitragin" on all legumes. Make your farm fertile.



to insure an even stand you must in a great many cases use a good, pure culture, such as "Nitragin." The pure culture system of inoculating legumes is endorsed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, by experiment stations, by agricultural experts, and by farmers who have used "Nitragin." The leading seed firms through the country are also endorsing pure culture for all legumes. Science has definitely proven that certain crops must find certain bacteria in the soil or they will prove a disappointment or a failure. If you have failed to secure a "catch" it's because there is something lacking in the soil. The problem in

INOCULATE SEED WITH "NITRAGIN"—GET A BUMPER CROP.

In order to get a bumper crop your farm must be fertile. Your farm cannot be fertile unless you can grow Legumes successfully, to get a "catch,"

a great many cases has been solved, that it lacks bacteria sufficient to insure a "catch." Be sure to state crop for which "Nitragin" is intended.

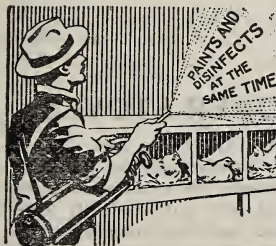
PRICES

1/4 bu. size, for 15 lbs. seed, 40c. Plus Postage. 1/2 bu. size, for 30 lbs. seed, 60c. Plus Postage. 1 bu. size, for 60 lbs. seed, \$1.00. Plus Postage. 5 bu. size, for 300 lbs. seed, \$4.75. Plus Postage.

Be sure to state what crop the "Nitragin" is to be used for. You can also get a special GARDEN "NITRAGIN," which is good for Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas, and large enough for the average garden, for 30c postpaid. Simply order: GARDEN "NITRAGIN"—30c postpaid.

"Nitragin" is shipped to you by mail or express in a ventilated can in a granular medium, in which the germs will live for a long time.

Include "NITRAGIN" with your seed order—Mention crop you want it for



CARBOLA

Saves Time and Labor
Gives Better Results

Carbola is so easily prepared and applied that you can easily keep your poultry houses, stables, dairies, cellar, etc., thoroughly sanitary and attractive in appearance at all times.

Your money back without an argument if it is not what we claim. 5 lb. pkg., 75c and postage.

10 lb. package \$1.25 and postage.

Carbola is the very best disinfectant to use in poultry houses. It kills lice, mites, fly eggs, and prevents the germs of roup, white diarrhoea, canker and other contagious diseases that effect poultry from getting a start in your flock. And it dries better looking at the same time you are disinfecting without any extra labor or expense. Carbola also is unexcelled as a lice powder.

USE CARBOLA, THE GERM-PAINT, INSTEAD OF WHITEWASH

Carbola is a mineral pigment combined with a germicide 20 times stronger than pure carbolic acid, but it is absolutely non-poisonous and non-caustic.

Carbola is ready the minute you mix it with cold or hot water. It does not spoil by standing, so can be kept on hand for use when convenient or on a rainy day. It does not flake or peel. You can apply it with a brush or sprayer. Carbola never clogs the sprayer. It is used by thousands of poultrymen, dairymen and farmers in all sections of the United States and by many experiment stations and agricultural colleges.

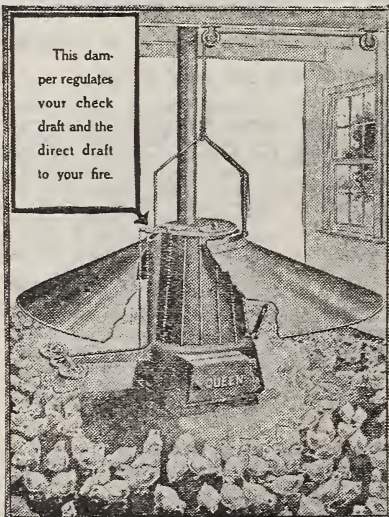
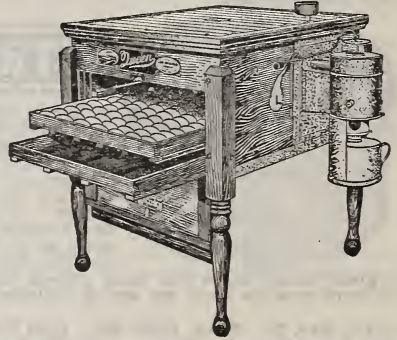


THE CYCLONE SEEDER

A machine which should be on every farm. It is so simple in construction that a boy can use it. It is light, strong and durable and with ordinary care will last a lifetime. It will sow timothy, clover, millet and grass seeds of all kinds, turnips, corn and all other seeds and fertilizers perfectly even and any desired quantity from one quart to three bushels can be sown per acre by following the simple directions on every machine. Each \$2.00.

Oh! What a Chance

Now is your chance to buy a Queen Incubator, the best machine on the market, at wholesale price. We are closing out our entire stock of incubators at wholesale prices, because we need the room for seed storage.



SEND FOR THE QUEEN CATALOG

No. 2—135 egg capacity.....	\$24.50
No. 3—180 egg capacity.....	29.00
No. 4—275 egg capacity.....	37.50

QUEEN BROODER STOVES

The QUEEN BROODER STOVE is just what is needed to keep the house comfortable for the early chicks. It is the only Brooder Stove in which both fire and amount of heat are automatically controlled by one thermostat, and one connecting rod.

Damper indicated by arrow regulates the check draft and the direct draft to the fire. Gas controlled above deflector. No gas can escape below to injure chicks. Hover is collapsible, made in sections, and easy to put together and take apart. Holds enough coal to last 40 to 48 hours.

No. 1—600 chick size, \$21.50. No. 2—1200 chick size, \$26.50.

LEE'S POULTRY REMEDIES

EGG-O-LATUM

Keeps Eggs One Year. It costs only one cent per dozen eggs to use Egg-O-Latum. There is no other expense. Eggs are kept in carton or box in the cellar. Eggs that have been treated with Egg-O-Latum may be boiled, poached, or used in any other way just like fresh eggs.

Egg-O-Latum is very easy to apply. All you do is to rub it on the eggs. You can treat a dozen a minute. A fifty cent jar will treat 50 dozen eggs. Put up in 50c jars.

"LEE'S FLYO-CURO"

Protects stock from flies and mosquitoes; sanitary, humane and profitable. Per Gal. Can \$1.50.

LEE'S EGG MAKER AND CHICK GROWER

This is not a complete food in itself, but is a concentrated mixture of tonics, condiments, granulated blood, etc., to be added in small amount to the regular ground grain food ration.

It supplies just those elements that chicks and chickens need and must have in small amount, to do their very best in growth and laying. 2-lb. pkg., 50c; 5-lb. pkg., \$1.00. Postage extra if by mail.

LEE'S GERMOZONE

12 ounces at 75c; 32 ounces at \$1.50; gallon liquid Germozone.

600 tablets dissolved in water makes one gallon liquid Germozone.

Tablets Mailable

Germozone is a most effective remedy for disease effecting the skin and semi-exterior mucous membrane of man, fowl or beast. It is particularly valuable to have always on hand for first aid treatment and as a preventive through its strong germicidal action.

For Poultry—Roup, colds, canker, chicken-pox, sore head, swelled head, cholera, bowel trouble, etc.

For Stock—Cuts, sores, wounds, sore eyes or mouth, saddle or harness galls, swellings, skin disease, etc.

For Pet Stock—Colds, distemper, wounds, skin disease, illness from spoiled food, etc.

PRATT'S EGG PRESERVER

In Spring and early Summer, when eggs are plentiful and prices reasonable, make money and save money by "putting away" eggs for next winter. A solution of Pratt's Egg Preserver is the easy and inexpensive way to have a supply of eggs during the winter season of high prices.

Fresh eggs, put in a solution of Pratt's Egg Preserver, keep sound and in excellent condition for a full year. They are fine for cooking or to serve on the table. Try it this year. You'll have eggs the year around at the low spring and summer prices. One quart is sufficient to preserve fifteen dozen eggs. Full directions on each package. Price, quart, 45c; postpaid 55c.



LEE'S EGG-O-HATCH



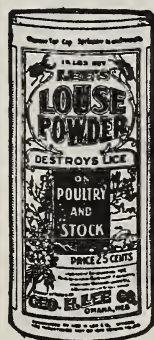
EGG-O-HATCH a dry powder. When added to water makes a fluid rich in oxygen and with strong affinity for carbonic acid gas. It also has the property of rotting or making more porous and brittle the shell of the egg.

When sprinkled or sprayed on eggs undergoing incubation, three times only, it greatly strengthens the chick by directly supplying it with oxygen and by directly ab-

sorbing the carbon dioxide given off. At the same time it is weakening the shell.

The result is that it is easier for the chicks to break out of the shell. A greater number hatch and all are stronger and easier to raise. Per Jar 50c.

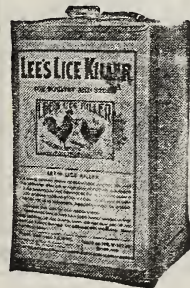
LEE'S LOUSE POWDER



There are some instances where lice are to be gotten rid of where the liquid lice killer is unsuitable. Lee's Liquid Lice Killer is a very strong article and cannot be used to as good advantage as the Louse Powder in several cases, such as for the occasional fowl that needs individual attention; the setting hen; the little chicks; for dog, horse or cow during mid-winter. In such cases a little of the powder applied and well rubbed in effects wonders.

1-lb. Sprinkler Top Cans, 30c; 2½-lb. can, 60c.

LEE'S LICE KILLER



yellow label, yellow can, red print. Lee's Lice Killer should properly be called "Lice and Mite Killer," as it does both, and also kills bed bugs, scaly leg, mites and other insects effecting poultry or hogs.

It kills both by vapor and by contact. It gives double service. Painted on the roosts, it kills

insects with which it comes in contact, and the vapor arising from it kills lice on the bodies of the chickens as they roost over it at night, also the insect causing scaly leg.

Quart can, 60c. Half gallon, 90c. Gallon can, \$1.50.

LICE KILLER NOT MAILABLE



We Sell and Recommend Burrell-Dugger Guaranteed Poultry Remedies



DON SUNG Makes Hens Lay!

We Guarantee you—More Eggs or No Pay
“Hens won't lay in Fall and Winter,” used to be accepted as a fact. But anyone who has tried Don Sung knows that hens will lay right through the zero spells of winter, and all other cold or wet seasons.

Some may doubt this—and you may be one of them. But if you don't at least try Don Sung, you are missing some sure, easy profits from extra eggs.



A Mineral Compound that Scientifically Helps Nature

Don Sung doesn't force or hurt the hen in any way. It is a balanced mineral conditioner. It improves the hen's health, tones up her egg-laying organs, and makes her stronger and more productive. It helps supply, during Fall and Winter, those mineral elements, lacking in the feed at that time.

Costs Nothing to Try—Give Don Sung to 15 hens for 30 days. If it doesn't show you a big increase in eggs, if it doesn't pay for itself and a good profit, your money will be promptly refunded.
Prices: Trial size, 50c; Large size, \$1, holds 3 times the 50c size; SPECIAL SIZE (6 times the \$1 size)—\$5.

To Kill Chicken Lice!

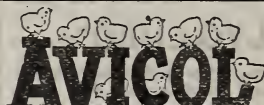
The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture says, “Nothing is as satisfactory as Sodium Fluoride. It kills both old and young lice, including the young which hatch from the eggs present on the fowl at time of treatment.” Talcimized Sodium Fluoride is the foam for poultrymen to use. Here it is, Ready to Use.

Here is T. S. F., specially made for poultry. It is less irritating, and is so light and fluffy that it penetrates the plumage. It is in a handy sifter-top can that keeps it protected. Carries the Government's directions for use by the “dusting,” “dip” and “pinch” method.

Prices of T. S. F. Delivered
Small Size (enough for 40 chickens) 40c
Large Size (Twice as much) 70c
Special Size (Five times the large size) \$2.65

**TALCIMIZED
SODIUM FLUORIDE**
(Called T. S. F.)

(All these prices include packing and postage.)

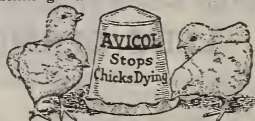


Stops Chicks Dying The Wonder Remedy for WHITE DIARRHOEA or Cholera in chicks, and Black-Head in Turkeys Does work in 48 Hours

White Diarrhoea kills half of nearly every hatch of chicks. The strange thing is that so many people think this loss can't be stopped. But it can be stopped, without extra work, without troublesome dosing, and at almost no cost. For years, thousands have saved their sick chicks and raised nearly every chick in every hatch, by keeping Avicol in the drinking water.

Avicol is a bowel antiseptic. It makes chickens healthy and keeps them healthy. Costs less than a cent a day for an ordinary flock. Guaranteed.

Price 50c; Large Size (Almost 3 times as much) \$1.



Roup-Over

“The Over-Night Roup Remedy”

A New Prompt and Positive Guaranteed Treatment for Roup, Canker and Colds in Poultry

Roup works fast. It usually begins with a cold. After that, the disease progresses rapidly. It is very contagious and can soon kill every chicken you own. Roup is one of the most serious of poultry diseases.

Keep Roup-Over on hand and at the first symptoms of a cold in your flock, give it to every affected bird. It clears the air passages and brings relief with magic quickness. Easily given. Comes in a liquid form and a few drops does the work. Fully guaranteed.

Price 50c; Large Size \$1 (Three times 50c size)

For Gapes in Chicks!

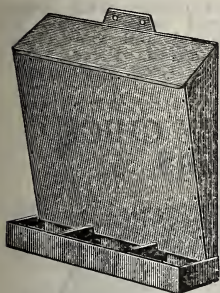
When gapes starts in your flock, get the best of it promptly or it may kill all your chicks. Get Trakol and watch it quickly master the situation. Easily given in the drinking water. Guaranteed. Price 50c.

Trakol
For Gapes
In Chicks

Scientifically made in the Laboratories of the Burrell-Dugger Company

WE SUGGEST THIS: Here's the full line of Burrell-Dugger Remedies. They have all been proven good in years of use and are Fully Guaranteed. Order your supply now from this list. It will pay you to keep remedies like these on hand, ready to use WHEN YOU NEED THEM. After a disease breaks out in your flock it may be too late. Right NOW is the best time, and here is a line of remedies that we can conscientiously recommend.

GRIT AND SHELL BOX



The feeding of grit, ground shells, and charcoal is now recognized as an essential part of the diet, to keep fowls in healthy, prime condition. There is no more economical method of supplying grit, etc., than with these practical, inexpensive compartment boxes. No solder used in their construction.

Can also be used as feed hoppers for lit-

tle chicks.

This self-feeding box can be set on the floor or hung on the walls as desired. The birds can help themselves at all times and the supply is kept clean.

Made of heavy galvanized iron in two sizes.

No. 9—3 compartment \$1.00..Postpaid \$1.10

No. 90—4 compartment \$1.35..Postpaid \$1.50

LICE KILLER NEST EGGS

Friend of the hen. Our Lice Killing Nest Eggs are almost an exact imitation of the real hen egg, and yet contain a powerful disinfectant which is guaranteed to expel lice and vermin.

Much of the disease among poultry is caused by lice. Save your money and chickens by using our Lice Killing Nest Eggs. They will do it. Try them.

Positively guaranteed to drive out lice and vermin.

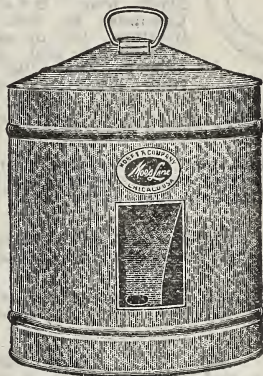
These are packed 12 in a box, each egg wrapped in oiled paper. Price, 75c per doz.; 85c postpaid.

MOE'S POULTRY PUNCH

A poultry punch for marking baby chicks. Punches a clean hole in the web between the toes that will not bruise the foot. Guaranteed to work perfectly. 50c each. Postpaid.



Insulated Double Wall Fountains



Moe's Insulated Poultry Fountains are made of heavy galvanized iron with thick double walls. The space between the outer and inner wall is packed with a highly efficient insulating material which keeps the water warm in winter and cool in summer.

Has a strong carrying handle, is easy to fill and feeds the water automatically, with no valves or complicated parts.

In Winter. Fill at night with hot water, keep in basement or warm room, and in the morning the water will be of the right temperature for the poultry house. The hot water thoroughly heats the insulated walls during the night, so freezing is retarded during the day.

In Summer. Fill with cold water, place in shady spot, and the water will remain cool and fresh all day.

2 Gallon.....\$3.50
5 Gallon..... 5.00

Not Postpaid.

WALKO

Especially valuable for white diarrhea among incubator chicks. Tends to increase strength and vitality and should be given in drinking water as a preventive from the time chicks are out of the shell. Price, per box, \$1.00, not postpaid; \$1.10, postpaid.

CELLULOID SPIRAL LEG BANDS



American
Will not come off. Birds cannot lose or remove them. Both two colors per bird, over 300 combinations are possible.

Mark each hen for her pen. Give each pen a different color. Mark old hens and pullets differently and know what you are doing.

Light as a feather. Colors will not fade. Sizes for every breed of poultry, pigeons and baby chicks.

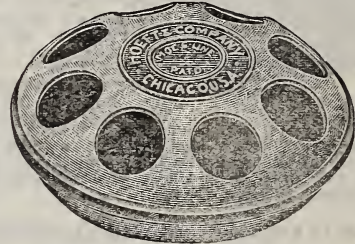
Money invested in Legbands is not spent, but wisely invested. It will come back manifold.

Size No.	For	Doz.	100	1,000
0	Chicks and pigeons..	\$.15	\$.85	\$7.50
1	Leghorns .....	.15	1.00	8.00
2	Rocks and Orping- tons .....	.20	1.00	8.00
3	Heavier Breeds, Tur- keys, Geese and Ducks	.20	1.00	8.00

VICTOR LEG BANDS

Made of aluminum, adjustable, with large black numbers on colored background. A band that is easily attached, and when once on will stay on until removed. Price, 1-12, 60c; 1-25, \$1.20; 1-50, \$2.20; 1-100, \$4.00, post-paid.

ROUND BABY CHICK FEEDERS



Pure food for the baby chicks. A great feed saver, as the little chicks cannot get into it and contaminate the feed. Cannot be upset. Can also be used for water or milk. This is a practical, well-made feeding device that will last for years. 8 1/4 inches in diameter, 12 feeding holes, each 45c.



STAR JAR FOUNTAIN AND FEEDER

Patented
The most simple, practicable and durable Mason Jar Found on the Market

Will fit pint, quart or one-half gallon Mason jar. Manufactured of one piece of non-rusting metal. No parts to come unsoldered. Leaking impossible. Convenient, cheap and sanitary. Provides greater drinking surface than the round fountain. Little chicks cannot get drowned. Can be used for feed as well as water. Manufactured in one size only. Without the jar, each 15c.

STIM-U-PLANT Make Your Garden A Wonder Garden

It is easy. Market growers know the secret. Follow it and you will have the largest crops of fruits and vegetables, and an abundance of the largest and sweetest scented flowers of the most intense and vivid colors.

Here is the secret.

Science has produced a tablet that is rich in plant food, containing 11 per cent Nitrogen, 12 per cent Phosphoric Acid and 15 per cent Potash, and is odorless and clean.

Each tablet contains highly concentrated, immediately available plant food and enables the grower to control the development of plants. They increase production, heighten color and improve quality. Their use is highly profitable.

Keep your flowers, sweet peas, roses, fruit trees, shrubs, vines and vegetables free from insects and fungus diseases by spraying with solution of Spray-Tabs dissolved in water. Packed in the same manner as Stim-U-plant, and as convenient and efficient. Per pkt. (30 tablets) 25c; per pkg. (100 tablets) 75c.

PRATT'S RED MITE SPECIAL

Red Mites are the most common—the most active of all the external parasites that attack poultry. The Mite is Red, however, only when gorged with the life blood of the roosting fowl. At other times, it is white or gray and is well nigh invisible in a daylight search. It hides in cracks and corners of the house and at night swarms out upon the roosting fowl and their needle like jaws puncture the skin and suck the blood. Red Mite Special is quick, safe, sure, lasting and economical. Per quart can, 65c; 1/2 gallon, \$1.10.

SHEEP MANURE

(Pulverized)

For LAWNS AND GARDENS

Unexcelled for the lawn or garden. It has no coarse straw or refuse, as in the case of crude manures, to make the lawn unsightly. To stimulate the growth of the grass on old lawns, about 1 lb. to every 20 square feet should be applied two or three times during the season preferably after a light rain. On a new lawn use 1 lb. to every 10 square feet. Rake in thoroughly. 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.50. Sheep Manure is not Mailable.

BIRD SUPPLIES

POSTPAID

Mixed Bird Seed—Per lb.....	\$0.20
Bird Canary—Per lb. ....	.20
Bird Rape—Per lb. ....	.20
Bird Millet—Per lb. ....	.10
West's Magnesian Bird Grit—Per box.....	.25
West's Song Restorer—Per box.....	.30
West's Bird Nip—Per box.....	.20
Bird Manna—Per each.....	.20

POULTRY FEED

Swift's High Protein Beef Scraps—Per 100 lbs.....	\$5.60
Buttermilk Mash for Chicks—Write for Prices.	
Blatchford's Calf Meal—25-lb. bag.....	1.75
Crushed Oyster Shell—Per 100 lbs.....	1.60
Granulated Bone—Per 100 lbs.....	5.60
Alfalfa Meal—Per 100 lbs.....	4.00
Crushed Charcoal—50-lb. bag.....	2.25
Lee-Way's Egg Mash—Per 100 lbs.....	3.25
Oil Meal—Per 100 lbs.....	3.75
Baby Chick Feed—Write for Prices.	
Tankage—Per 100 lbs.....	4.25

PRICE LIST OF FIELD SEEDS

CLOVER, GRASSES, SEED GRAINS, ETC.

The prices quoted represent value on the date of issue. (January 1, 1926) as the season advances prices may fluctuate somewhat. Where a change in seed values takes place, if higher, orders will be filled to the full value of remittance received, if lower, balance over remitted will be returned.

(Prices Subject to Change Without Notice.)

All quotations are F. O. B. Aberdeen.

PAGE 40

50 lbs. 100 lbs.

ALFALFA

Grimm, Registered	\$23.00	\$45.00
Cossack, Registered	25.50	50.00
Dakota No. 12.....	13.50	26.00

PAGES 41 AND 42

CLOVERS

50 lbs. 100 lbs.

Medium Red	\$18.00	\$35.00
Mammoth Red	18.50	36.00
Alsike	16.50	32.00
White Dutch	33.00	65.00
White Blossom Sweet..	5.50	10.00
Yellow Blossom Sweet..	6.00	11.00

PAGES 42 AND 43

GRASSES

50 lbs. 100 lbs.

Timothy	\$ 5.50	\$10.00
Kentucky Blue	21.50	42.00
Orchard	11.50	22.00
Red Top	20.50	40.00
Bromus Inermis	7.50	14.00
Sudan	4.50	8.00
Pasture Mixtures	10.50	20.00

PAGE 44

MILLETS

50 lbs. 100 lbs.

German Millet		
(Southern Grown) ...	\$ 2.75	\$ 5.00
German Millet		
(Northern Grown) ...	2.25	4.00
Broom Corn	1.75	3.25
Early Fortune	2.00	3.50
Siberian Millet		
(Southern Grown) ...	2.50	4.50
Siberian Millet		
(Northern Grown) ...	2.00	3.50

PAGE 45

50 lbs. 100 lbs.

KAFFIR CORN 2.50 4.00

SORGHUM Amber Cane.. \$ 2.50 \$ 4.00

CANADA FIELD PEAS.. 4.50 8.00

PAGE 46

SOY BEANS

50 lbs. 100 lbs.

Wisconsin Black	\$ 4.25	\$ 8.00
Manchu	4.00	7.75
Ito San	4.00	7.75

PAGES 47 AND 48

SEED BARLEY

Per Bu.

Wisconsin Pedigree	\$1.00
Northern Grown .....	.90

OATS

Kherson .....	.75
Swedish Select .....	.75
Hullless (32 lbs.)	1.25

PAGE 48

KOTA SEED WHEAT 2.25

FLAX. Write for prices.

50 lbs. 100 lbs.

RAPE—Dwarf \$ 6.50 \$12.00

SPELTZ 1.25 2.50

PAGES 50, 51, 52, 53

SEED CORN

Per Bu.

Minnesota No. 13	\$3.25
Silver King	3.00
Rustler White Dent	3.00
Farmer's Surprise	2.75
Gold Coin	3.25
Brookings No. 86	3.50
Runte's White Cap.....	3.25
Northwestern Dent	3.50
Rainbow Flint	3.50
Squaw Flint	3.25
White Flint	3.25
Yellow Flint	3.50
Yellow Southern Fodder	2.50
White Southern Fodder	2.50

0888-7991/98/1501-0000\$10.00/0

ZONE ORDER NUMBER

--	--

Do Not Write In These Spaces

[illegible]

In case price has declined or advanced, shall we fill order for amount allowed?.....

✓	Quantity	NAME OF ARTICLE WANTED (Please use one line for each item)	of This Order	Dollars	Cents
---	----------	---	---------------	---------	-------

If in need of more order sheets and self addressed envelopes ask for them. They will be mailed FREE.

INDEX

Page	Page	Page	Page
Alfalfa Meal.....61	Chrysanthemums...30	Ice Plant.....34	Poppy.....36
Alfalfa Seed.....40	Clover.....41-42	Incubators.....56	Portulaca.....35
Alyssum, Sweet.....29	Cockscomb.....31		Poultry Punch.....59
Amaranthus.....29	Collards.....8	Kaffir Corn.....45	Primula.....36
Artichoke.....1	Columbine.....31	Kale or Borecole.....11	Pumpkins.....18
Asparagus Roots.....25	Corn, Pop.....9	Kochia.....34	
Asparagus Seed.....1	Corn, Seed.....49-50-51-52-53	Kohlrabi.....11	Radish.....19-20
Aster.....29	Corn, Sweet.....9	Larkspur.....34	Rape.....48
Avicol.....58	Cosmos.....31	Leek.....12	Red Top.....42
Baby Chicks.....54	Cress.....28	Leg Bands.....60	Rhubarb, Roots.....20
Baby Chick Feeds.....61	Cress.....8	Lettuce.....12	Rhubarb, Seed.....20
Bachelor's Button.....30	Cucumbers.....10	Liatris.....34	Ricinus.....37
Balsam.....30	Cyclone Seeder.....56	Lice Go.....56	Roup Cure.....58
Barley.....47	Cypress Vine.....31	Lice Killer.....57	Rutabaga.....21
Beans, Pole.....3	Dahlia, Bulbs.....26	Lichins.....34	Salpiglossis.....37
Beans, Scarlet Runner.....30	Dahlia, Seed.....31	Linaria.....34	Salsify.....21
Beans, Soy.....46	Daisy.....31	Louse Powder.....57	Salvia.....37
Beans, Wax.....2	Datura.....32	Lupins.....34	Sheep Manure.....60
Beef Scraps.....61	Dianthus.....32	Magnesian Grit.....61	Smilax.....37
Beets.....4	Don Sung.....58	Mangels.....4	Snapdragon.....37
Bird Nip.....61	Egg Maker.....57	Marigold.....34	Speltz Restorer.....61
Bird Seed.....61	Egg Mash.....61	Mignonette.....34	Speltz.....48
Blue Grass, Ky.....42	Egg-O-Hatch.....57	Millet.....44	Squashes.....22
Bone.....61	Egg-O-Latum.....57	Moonflower.....34	Star Fountain.....60
Bromus Inermis.....43	Egg Plant.....11	Morning Glory.....34	Stim-U-Plant.....60
Brooder Stoves.....56	Egg Preserver.....57	Muskmelon.....13	Stocks.....37
Brussels Sprouts.....1	Endive.....10	Mustard.....14	Sudan.....43
Buttermilk Mash.....61	Eschscholtzia.....32	Narcissus.....28	Sunflower.....21
Cabbage, Seed.....5, 6	Everlasting.....32	Nasturtium.....35	Sweet Peas.....39
Cabbage, Plants.....25	Flax.....48	Nest Eggs.....59	Sweet William.....37
Calf Meal.....61	Flyo-Curo.....57	Nitragin.....55	
Calliopsis.....30	For-Get-Me-Not.....32	Oats.....47	Tankage.....61
Canary Seed.....61	Fountains.....59	Oenothera.....35	Timothy.....42
Candytuft.....30	Four-O'Clock.....32	Oil Meal.....61	Tobacco.....24
Cane, sugar.....45	Foxglove.....33	Onions, Seed.....14	Tomato, Plants.....26
Canna, Bulbs.....26	Gaillardia.....33	Onion, Sets.....15	Tomato, Seed.....22-23
Canna, Seed.....27	Geranium.....33	Orchard Grass.....42	Trakol.....58
Carbola.....55	Germozone.....57	Oxalis.....35	Tuberose.....26
Carnation.....30	Gladioli.....26	Oyster Shell.....61	Tulip.....27
Carrots.....7	Gourds, Dipper.....11		Turnip.....24
Cauliflower.....5	Gourds, Nest Egg.....11	Pansies.....35	Verbena.....37
Catchfly.....30	Gourds, Ornamental.....33	Parsley.....15	
Celery.....8	Grass, Ornamental.....33	Parsnip.....15	Walko.....59
Celery, Plants.....25	Grit Box.....59	Peas, Garden.....17	Watermelon.....24
Celery, Seed.....8	Gypsophila.....33	Peas, Canadian Field.....18	Wheat.....48
Charcoal.....61	Hellotrope.....33	Peanuts.....45	Wild Cucumber Vine.....38
Chervil.....8	Herbs.....11	Pepper, Plants.....25	Wild Flower Garden.....38
Chick Feeds.....61	Hollyhock.....33	Pepper, Seed.....16	Mixture.....38
Chick Feeders.....60	Hop, Japanese.....33	Petunia.....36	
Chinese Woolflower.....30	Hyacinth.....27	Phlox.....36	Zinnia.....38

